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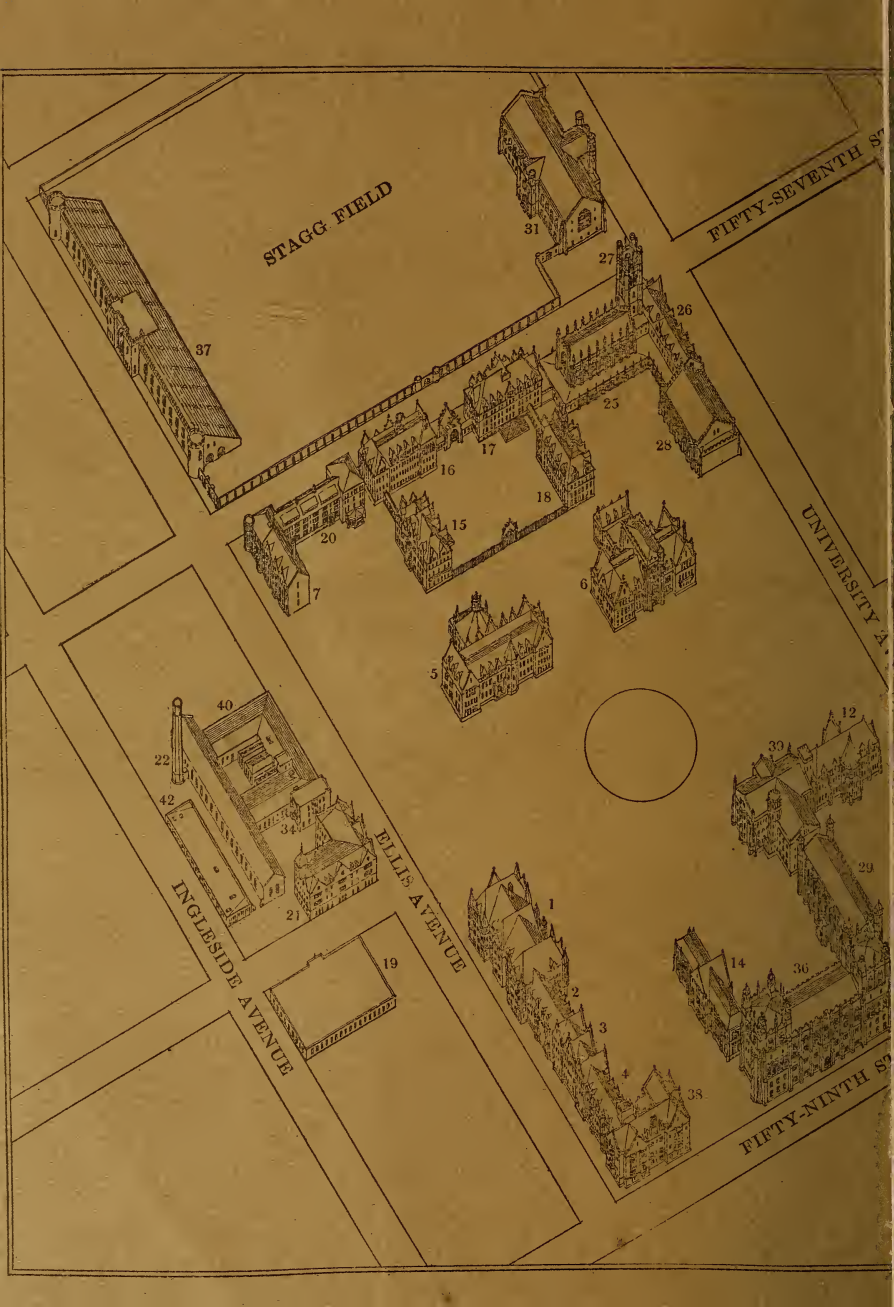
The University of Chicago

An Official Guide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KEY TO BUILDINGS

Numbered in Chronological Order

1. Cobb Lecture Hall
2. North Hall
3. Middle Divinity Hall
4. South Divinity Hall
5. Kent Chemical Laboratory
6. Ryerson Physical Laboratory
7. Snell Hall
8. Foster Hall
9. Beecher Hall
10. Kelly Hall
11. Green Hall
12. Walker Museum
13. President's House
14. Haskell Museum
15. Physiology
16. Anatomy
17. Zoölogy
18. Botany
19. Ellis Hall
20. Hitchcock Hall
21. The University Press
22. Power House
23. High School Gymnasium
24. Emmons Blaine Hall
25. Hutchinson Hall
26. Reynolds Club
27. Mitchell Tower
28. Mandel Assembly Hall
29. Law School
30. Lexington Hall
31. Bartlett Gymnasium
32. Belfield Hall
33. Boys' Clubhouse
34. Psychological Laboratories
35. Kimbark Hall
36. Harper Memorial Library
37. Athletic Grandstand
38. Classics
39. Rosenwald Hall
40. Ricketts Laboratory
41. Ida Noyes Hall
42. Warehouse

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

AN OFFICIAL GUIDE

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TOKYO, OSAKA, KYOTO, FUKUOKA, SENDAI

THE MISSION BOOK COMPANY
SHANGHAI

Women's Halls | Reynolds Club | Mitchell Tower | Bartlett Gymnasium

THE TOWERS

The University of Chicago
An Official Guide

By

DAVID ALLAN ROBERTSON

Associate Professor of English
Secretary to the President

THIRD EDITION

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
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INTRODUCTION

This guidebook, containing some mention of all the existing buildings of the University of Chicago, is designed to emphasize especially those structures which can be visited by persons who can give only a short period to the study of the institution. In addition to such practical information as has been sought by many who have already journeyed to the quadrangles, it seeks to be of service especially to new students by giving some notion of the kind of people who contributed to the making of the University—not only those who gave funds for buildings and endowments, but those who, as trustees and members of the Faculties, have devoted themselves loyally to its advancement. Not all, of course, can be even mentioned, for the members of the Faculties alone number over four hundred and fifty. When, however, a particular room or building is associated with a particular person that relationship is noted in the belief that visitors will be glad to regard the institution not only as an architectural museum, but as a habitat of scholars who are contributing to the increase of knowledge and the enrichment of human life.

Most of the photographs were made by Associate Professor W. J. G. Land and the writer. In compiling the text free use has been made of already existing descriptions in the *University Record* and the *Annual Register*. Because the development of the University is so rapid, errors and omissions are doubtless manifold. Corrections and suggestions will be gratefully received.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

The city of Chicago was not yet twenty years old when there was founded in it by Hon. Stephen A. Douglas a University of Chicago. This institution was a small Baptist college built on land lying west of Cottage Grove Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street. Until 1886 this college served well an appreciative community. In 1886 however, financial difficulties forced its extinction.

The Old University had been dead but a short time when T. W. Goodspeed and others interested in establishing a collegiate foundation in Chicago began to make plans for a new university. About this time also John D. Rockefeller, who had already become one of the leading business men of the country, interested himself in the possible founding of a college in New York or Chicago. The American Baptist Education Society, of which F. T. Gates was secretary, was studying the problem of a new collegiate institution. In December, 1888, the Education Society approved an effort to establish a well-equipped institution in Chicago. At the annual meeting of the Education Society in May, 1889, the Society formally resolved to take immediate steps toward the founding of a college in the city of Chicago. To make this possible Mr. Rockefeller at once subscribed $600,000 toward an endowment fund on the condition that $400,000 be pledged before June 1, 1890. Mr. Goodspeed and Mr. Gates at once undertook the raising of the fund. This was accomplished, and in addition there was secured from Marshall Field, of Chicago, a block and a half of ground valued at $125,000 as a site for the new institution. From Mr. Field two and a half additional blocks were afterward purchased. At the annual meeting of the Society, held in Chicago

in May, 1890, the Board of the Society adopted articles of incorporation and a charter for the new institution. September 10, 1890, the University of Chicago was incorporated by John D. Rockefeller, E. Nelson Blake, Marshall Field, Fred T. Gates, Francis E. Hinckley, and Thomas W. Goodspeed. The name of the corporation is "The University of Chicago." The following Trustees were chosen: E. Nelson Blake, first President of the Board, Edward Goodman, Herman H. Kohlsaat, George C. Walker, William R. Harper, Andrew MacLeish, Martin A. Ryerson, Henry A. Rust, Alonzo K. Parker, Joseph M. Bailey, Charles C. Bowen, Charles L. Hutchinson, Frederick A. Smith, George A. Pillsbury, Ferdinand W. Peck, Daniel L. Shorey, Francis E. Hinckley, John W. Midgley, Eli B. Felsenthal, Elmer L. Corthell, and Charles W. Needham. At the first meeting of the Board after incorporation Professor William Rainey Harper, of Yale University, was chosen President.

Before Professor Harper accepted the presidency the scope of the proposed foundation was greatly enlarged by the determination to found, not a college, but a university. To assist in making this possible Mr. Rockefeller, in September, 1890, added $1,000,000 to his former subscription. In accordance with the conditions of this second gift the Baptist Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park became the Divinity School of the University, and of the amount subscribed by Mr. Rockefeller the sum of $100,000 was devoted to the erection of buildings for the Divinity School.

President Harper took up the duties of his office July 1, 1891.

July 11, 1891, the trustees of the estate of William B. Ogden, a former mayor of the city, determined that 70 per cent of that portion of the estate to be devoted to benevolent purposes should be given to the University of Chicago. More than half a million dollars has thus been realized for "The Ogden Graduate School of Science of the University of Chicago."

The erection of the first buildings of the University began November 26, 1891, on the east side of Ellis Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

In February, 1892, the Founder presented to the University for the further endowment of instruction $1,000,000. About the same time Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, undertook to provide a fully equipped laboratory of chemistry. In March, 1892, Marshall Field subscribed $100,000 toward a building and equipment fund on the condition that $1,000,000 be raised in ninety days, his own gift and Mr. Kent's being included in that fund. After a strenuous campaign during a time of financial stress the money was successfully secured. For the most part the amount was made up of large sums from generous Chicagoans and designated for particular buildings: Silas B. Cobb, $165,000; Martin A. Ryerson, $200,000; George C. Walker, $130,000; Mrs. Nancy Foster, $60,000; Mrs. Henrietta Snell, $50,000; Mrs. Mary Beecher, $50,000; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, $50,000. In June, 1892, Martin A. Ryerson was elected President of the Board of Trustees, a position which he has held ever since. October 1, 1892, the first public exercises were held at 12:30 P.M. and the work of instruction began in Cobb Hall, the only building except the Graduate and Divinity dormitories then ready for occupancy. October 25 Charles T. Yerkes, of Chicago, offered to erect an Astronomical Observatory, and on November 7, 1892, Mr. Ryerson agreed to erect a Physical Laboratory. The first number of the *Journal of Political Economy* was issued November 12 of that year—the first of the departmental publications issued by the University. In December, 1892, Mr. Rockefeller made a subscription of $1,000,000 for endowment.

January 1, 1893, the First Quarterly Convocation was held in Central Music Hall. In February Mr. Ryerson announced that he would give $100,000 toward a fund for general equipment on condition that $400,000 more were raised. This was

done during the ensuing months. On June 29 Mr. Rockefeller gave $150,000 for current expenses and on October 31 he presented an additional $500,000.

In 1894 Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell gave $100,000 for the erection of Haskell Oriental Museum and an additional fund for the endowment of the Haskell and Barrows lectureships on Comparative Religion.

On July 1, 1895, Mr. Rockefeller gave $175,000 for current expenses. October 30 Mr. Rockefeller presented $1,000,000 for endowment, agreeing at the same time to duplicate gifts to the amount of $2,000,000. On December 14, 1895, Miss Helen Culver, of Chicago, gave $1,000,000 for buildings and equipment, "the whole gift to be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the field of the Biological Sciences."

July 1, 1896, the University held the Quinquennial Celebration of the founding. The Founder himself visited the institution on that occasion.

January 30, 1898, Miss Helen Culver gave $143,100 for the Biological Departments. On the first of July Mr. Rockefeller gave $200,000 for current expenses. In this year also Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of this city, made possible the opening of the College for Teachers by promising $5,000 a year for five years. It was in this year also that the Rush Medical College was affiliated.

December 6, 1900, Mr. Rockefeller gave $1,500,000 for endowment and general expenses.

March 19, 1901, the President announced a gift of Mrs. Emmons Blaine whereby, through the union of the Chicago Institute, South Side Academy, and the Chicago Manual Training School, a School of Education was established in Emmons Blaine Hall. On June 14 began the Decennial Celebration, during which cornerstones were laid for the following buildings: Charles Hitchcock Hall, for which Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, of Chicago, gave $150,000, January 1, 1900; Hutchinson Hall,

presented by Charles L. Hutchinson, Treasurer of the University from the beginning; Mitchell Tower, funds for which were given by John J. Mitchell, of Chicago; Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, presented by the Chicago merchant whose name it bears; the Reynolds Club, funds for which were provided by the estate of Joseph Reynolds; the University Press Building, provided by the Founder. In the autumn of the same year the cornerstone of the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, a gift of A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, was laid. December 1 of this year Mr. Rockefeller gave $1,250,000 for endowment and general expenses.

In October, 1902, the Law School was organized.

January 10, 1906, President William Rainey Harper, who had served as President from the beginning, died. Harry Pratt Judson, who had been closely associated with him as Dean of the Faculties, was made Acting President.

February 20, 1907, Harry Pratt Judson was elected President.

The chief contributor to the University has been the Founder. He has presented to the University of Chicago almost thirty-five million dollars. In presenting his final gift of $10,000,000, December 13, 1910, he requested that $1,500,000 of the gift be used for the erection and furnishing of the University Chapel; the remainder, as far as practicable, for endowment. The following is a part of Mr. Rockefeller's letter of gift addressed to the Trustees:

> It is far better that the University be supported and enlarged by the gifts of many than by those of a single donor. This I have recognized from the beginning, and, accordingly, have sought to assist you in enlisting the interest and securing the contributions of many others, at times by making my own gifts conditional on the gifts of others, and at times by aiding you by means of unconditional gifts to make the University as widely useful, worthy, and attractive as possible. Most heartily do I recognize and rejoice in the generous

response of the citizens of Chicago and the West. Their contributions to the resources of the University have been, I believe, more than seven million dollars. It might perhaps be difficult to find a parallel to generosity so large and widely distributed as this, exercised in behalf of an institution so recently founded. I desire to express my appreciation also of the extraordinary wisdom and fidelity which you, as President and Trustees, have shown in conducting the affairs of the University. In the multitude of students so quickly gathered, in the high character of the instruction, in the variety and extent of original research, in the valuable contributions to human knowledge, in the uplifting influence of the University as a whole upon education throughout the West, my highest hopes have been far exceeded. It is these considerations, with others, that move me to sum up in a single and final gift, distributing its payment over a period of many years to come, such further contributions as I have purposed to make the University. The sum I now give is intended to make provision, with such gifts as may reasonably be expected from others, for such added buildings, equipment, and endowment as the departments thus far established will need. This gift completes the task which I have set before myself. The founding and support of new departments or the development of the varied and alluring fields of applied science, including medicine, I leave to the wisdom of the Trustees as funds may be furnished for these purposes by other friends of the University.

In making an end to my gifts to the University, as I now do, and in withdrawing from the Board of Trustees my personal representatives, whose resignations I inclose, I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted, and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to co-operate; and I could wish to consecrate anew to the great cause of education the funds which I have given, if that were possible; to present the institution a second time, in so far as I have aided in founding it, to the people of Chicago and the West; and to express my hope that under their management and with their generous support the University may be an increasing blessing to them, to their children, and to future generations.

The interest of citizens of Chicago in the University is proved by the names of the buildings, each bearing that of its donor—a Chicagoan. Lesser gifts also illustrate the response of the city to the trust conveyed by the Founder. Some twenty-two hundred subscribers—most of them residents of Chicago—contributed toward the erection of the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, which was dedicated at the June Convocation in 1912. In this and succeeding years the continuing interest of Chicago was shown when in 1912 Mr. Ryerson caused the Ryerson Physical Laboratory to be enlarged at a cost of $200,000, and Julius Rosenwald presented $250,000, a sum used for the erection of Rosenwald Hall.

In 1913 a grandstand and wall around the athletic field were completed at a cost of more than $200,000. In this year at the June Convocation was announced the gift of $300,000 of Mr. La Verne Noyes, another Chicagoan, for the erection of a Clubhouse, Commons, and Gymnasium for women, to be called, in memory of his wife, Ida Noyes Hall. Later Mr. Noyes increased his gift to the sum of $490,000.

A bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly provided the Hiram Kelly Memorial Fund, instrumental in erecting the Classics Building, opened in the spring of 1915.

In March, 1916, the President announced a gift of $200,000 for a theological building, ground for which was broken at the time of the Quarter-Centennial celebration.

On February 13, 1917, was received a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. Joseph Bond to erect a chapel for the Theological School in memory of her husband, Joseph Bond, who was at one time a trustee of the Divinity School.

In October, 1916, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation each voted to contribute $1,000,000 to the endowment of medical work at the University of Chicago. In addition to these two millions it became necessary for the University to secure $3,300,000. The sum of $5,461,500 was

raised within six months. The plans for the medical school are outlined on page 128.

In July, 1918, Mr. La Verne Noyes established "the La Verne Noyes Foundation" by deeding to the University property valued at $1,500,000, one-fifth of the income from which may be used for teaching American history or the public duties of citizenship. The remainder must be used for the payment of tuition of deserving students who shall themselves have served in the war, into which the republic entered on the sixth day of April, 1917, or who shall be descendants by blood of anyone in service in the army or navy of the United States in that war.

The contrasts of conditions in 1891 and in 1919 are interesting. In twenty-eight years the University of Chicago has grown from a college with a site of some seventeen acres with four prospective buildings to a university with a city site of almost one hundred acres (the observatory site at Lake Geneva is seventy or more acres), on which are more than forty buildings. The structures of 1892 were valued at $400,000; those of 1919 at $6,740,450.02. In 1891–92 assets actually in hand amounted to about $700,000; in 1919 the University assets, including gifts pledged, were approximately $50,000,000. The annual expenditures of the first year were about $350,000; in 1918–19, $2,179,605. When the University opened, the Faculty numbered 120; in 1919, about 450. During the three quarters of the first year 742 students were registered; in 1916–17, during four quarters, 10,448 different students were in residence. During the twenty-eight years more than 80,000 students have matriculated. Of alumni there were in 1919, 12,141.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO VISITORS

What to See. The physical equipment of the University will naturally first engage attention, especially the artistic adaptation of English collegiate Gothic architecture to the purposes of a modern university. Within the buildings the collections of the museums and libraries and the equipment of the laboratories can be studied. The observation of instruction and research, however, is for obvious reasons restricted. The nature of the research is on the whole best appreciated by examination of the *President's Report.*

Time to Visit. Because the University year is divided into four quarters the institution can be satisfactorily visited at any time during the year, except in September, when repairs and alterations are in progress. During examination days at the end of each quarter and during the succeeding holiday week the quadrangles lose their usual lively character. The several quarters also differ among themselves: notably distinctive is the Summer Quarter, which is one when the buildings throng with teachers and college professors from all over the country who then come to pursue regular courses. In some ways the Summer Quarter, because of this character and because of the liberal provision of open lectures and concerts, is especially interesting. To study the conventional student activities, however, one should choose to visit in the autumn, winter, or spring. On Sundays and University holidays no recitations are held and many of the buildings are closed. On Saturday very few recitations are in progress. On Monday the classes are chiefly those of the Junior Colleges. The college day begins at 8:00 A.M. Most of the recitations are in the morning, with an interval at

noon, the chapel hour. The afternoon recitations are less numerous; the late afternoon is used especially for seminars. University Public Lectures are usually at 4:00 P.M. The libraries and some of the laboratories are open in the evening; but no instruction is given in the evening.

The Route. The buildings are described in an order which will permit visiting all of them with the least possible waste of time and strength. The route may be easily understood by reference to the list on pages 20–21, the numbers in which correspond with numbers attached to the descriptive sections of the guide. The numbers in parentheses refer to the key map on the inside front cover. To visit *all* the numbered places without inspecting interiors will require two hours and a walk of approximately five miles. Each visitor can satisfy his own special interests by simply omitting sections. Most visitors, however, will wish to include Cobb Lecture Hall, Charles Hitchcock Hall, Hutchinson Hall, the Reynolds Club, Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, Walker Museum, Julius Rosenwald Hall, the Law Building, William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, Haskell Oriental Museum, the Classics Building, Nancy Foster Hall, Ida Noyes Hall, Emmons Blaine Hall. Two hours will suffice for a visit including these structures. If only a few minutes can be given to the interiors of buildings, these should be the ones chosen: Harper, Law, Hutchinson, the Reynolds Club, and Ida Noyes Hall.

The Information Office in Cobb Lecture Hall, opposite the main entrance, distributes University official publications, maintains a register of all students and members of the faculties in residence, answers general questions about trains, hotels, etc.

Public Telephones are at the Information Office and in each of the buildings.

Guides. Guides—students in the University—will be furnished gladly without cost. Application should be made at the Information Office in Cobb Lecture Hall or the Cashier's Office in the Press Building.

Retiring Rooms for men and for women are in all University buildings.

Refreshments. Visitors are welcome to take luncheon in the University Commons. Men are admitted to Hutchinson Hall; women to Ida Noyes Hall; both men and women are admitted to the dining-room in Emmons Blaine Hall. Hours of service are: Hutchinson: 7:00–9:00 A.M.; 11:15 A.M.–1:15 P.M.; 6:00–7:00 P.M.; Ida Noyes Hall: 7:00–9:00 A.M.; 11:30 A.M.–2:00 P.M.; 6:00–7:00 P.M.; Emmons Blaine Hall: 11:30 A.M.–1:30 P.M.

The Visiting of Classes is, because of the large number of visitors in a city like Chicago, necessarily subject to restriction. Those seriously desirous of visiting certain recitations may secure permits from the Dean of the Faculties, whose office is in Cobb Lecture Hall.

Guide Books, Post Cards, and Souvenirs are sold in the University Bookstore in Ellis Hall. All University publications are available here.

"The Weekly Calendar," posted on the bulletin boards in all buildings, contains announcements of University Public Lectures, the University Religious Services, and other meetings of interest to the visitor.

Photographs of the buildings and grounds may freely be made. Permission to photograph interiors may be secured from the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, whose office is in the Press Building.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Organization of the University includes four divisions: the Schools and Colleges; University Extension; the University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums; the University Press.

The Schools and Colleges include (*a*) the Graduate School of Arts and Literature; the Ogden Graduate School of Science; the Divinity School; the Law School; the Medical Courses (in co-operation with Rush Medical College); the School of Education, and the School of Commerce and Administration; and (*b*) the Colleges of Arts, of Literature, of Science, of Philosophy, of Commerce and Administration, of Education; University College. Each of the colleges is divided into a Junior College and a Senior College. The former includes the first half of the curriculum, ordinarily known as the work of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and the latter the second half, ordinarily known as the work of the Junior and Senior classes.

The University Extension directs work done by students unable to attend exercises held at the University.

The University Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums include the General Library and all departmental libraries, the General Museum and all special museums, and the laboratories of the University.

The University Press includes the Manufacturing Department and the Publication Department.

Affiliated with the University are the Rush Medical College, the Chicago Theological Seminary, and Ryder Divinity House. Allied with the Divinity School are the Disciples Divinity House and the Norwegian Baptist Divinity House.

Finance. From the founding of the University to June 30, 1919, the total amount of gifts paid in is $48,624,360.28. For an account of individual gifts see the Historical Sketch. On June 30, 1919, the sum of $28,327,083.53 was devoted to endowment. The income from the Endowment Fund provided 58.6 per cent of the total budget receipts for the year 1918–19; from students' tuition and other fees, 34.1 per cent. The largest item of budget expenditure during this period was instruction, being 44.4 per cent of the total. The investment in buildings and grounds June 30, 1919, was $11,427,245.50.

Tuition Fee. The regular fee for three-major courses in Arts, Literature, and Science and in the College of Education is $50 per quarter. All students pay once a matriculation fee of $5. In Law and Medicine the fees are $50 and $60.

Cost of Living. In the residence halls rooms rent for from $25 to $75 per quarter. The charge for board in the women's halls is $5.50 per week. Service in the men's Commons is à la carte.

The University Year is divided into quarters: the Autumn (October, November, December); the Winter (January, February, March); the Spring (April, May, to the middle of June); the Summer (latter half of June, July, August). Students are admitted at the beginning of each quarter; graduation exercises are held at the end of each quarter.

Attendance. During the year 1916–17 there were 10,448 students in residence, of whom about half were women. From the city of Chicago come 34.8 per cent of the students and from the state of Illinois (including Chicago) 47.2 per cent. The general geographical distribution is: United States, 98.0 per cent; North Atlantic Division, 3.1; South Atlantic Division, 2.7; South Central Division, 11.2; North Central Division, 77.0; Western Division, 3.5; foreign countries (twenty-eight in number), 2.0.

THE SITE

When the establishment of a new Chicago institution of learning was first proposed, many suggestions were made as to its location. A beautiful site in Morgan Park was offered. But from the beginning was felt the strength of the now widely accepted principle that a university must be in a center of population and wealth. From the beginning it was agreed that the University must be within the city of Chicago.

Between Washington Park and Jackson Park and north of the Midway Plaisance, itself a park connecting the other two, there was in 1890 a low-lying, sandy region through which ran from northeast to southwest one of the ridges of an old lake-shore line. On this ridge and on some of the hummocks between slimy frog ponds were scrub oaks. Of this land, close to the site of the World's Fair of 1893, Marshall Field offered one and one-half city blocks, between Ellis and Greenwood avenues from 59th Street to 56th Street. In 1891 one block was exchanged for an adjoining block to the east and an additional square was purchased; and the City Council vacated the portions of 58th Street and Greenwood Avenue falling within this space. So were formed the original central quadrangles. Possession of such a site at once made it possible for the trustees to plan the erection of buildings.

In 1892 the lots at the northwest corner of 58th Street and Ellis Avenue were acquired. In 1893 to John Johnston Jr.'s gift of 53 acres as a site for the observatory at Williams Bay, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, about 17 acres were added by purchase. In 1894 the lots at the northeast corner of 59th Street and University Avenue became University property. In 1898 Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Field presented land used for an athletic

field. In 1901 Mr. Rockefeller presented the west half of the block between Ellis and Ingleside and between 57th and 58th streets. Mr. Ryerson presented most of the east half of the same block. Mr. Rockefeller also presented at this time the entire block to the south between 58th and 59th streets. The trustees also bought in this year 300 feet at the corner of 57th Street and University Avenue. In 1901–2 was acquired the Scammon property between 58th and 59th streets and Kenwood and Kimbark avenues.

In the meantime Mr. Rockefeller privately bought all the property fronting south on the Midway for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile. In 1903 he continued his private buying until he owned the entire south frontage of the Midway from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue. Mr. Rockefeller by presenting to the University this land, for which he had paid $3,229,775, gave to the institution the entire frontage on both sides of the Midway Plaisance from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue.

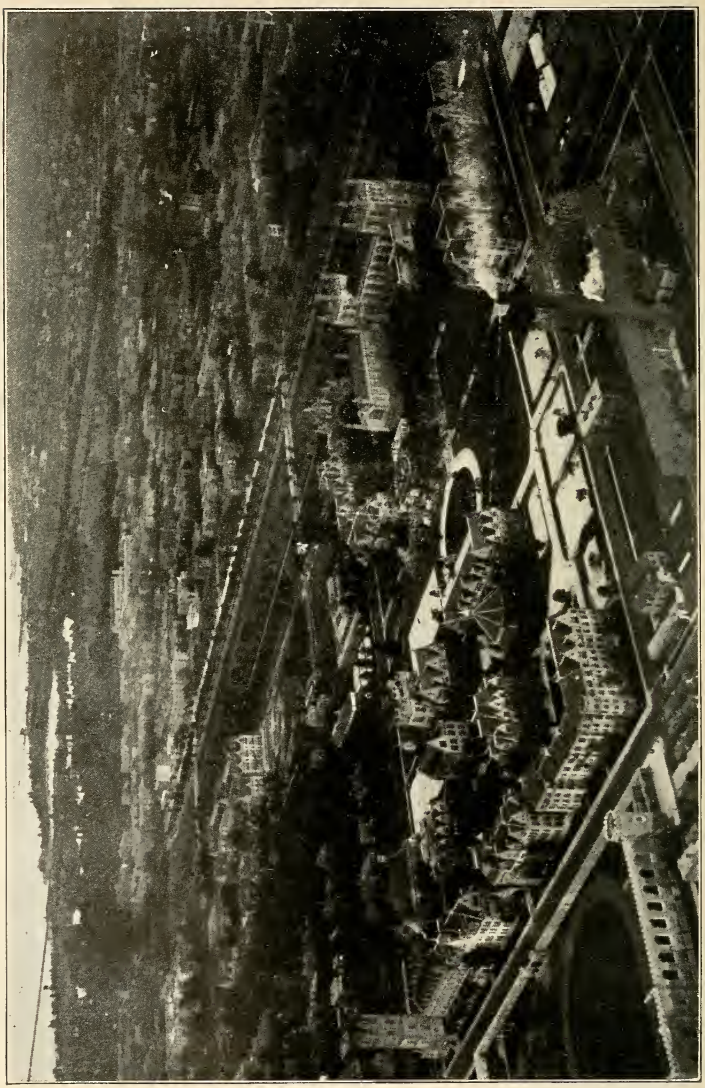
The indigenous scrub oaks have been carefully cherished, particularly through the devotion of the late Judge Daniel Shorey, a trustee of the University. As they die out, however, they are replaced by elms planted in accordance with the landscape scheme designed by Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts. The old lake shore is, of course, sand: so for each tree it is necessary to dig a hole twenty-five feet square into which is dumped black earth from the Illinois prairies.

The central quadrangles, the original site, included 17 acres. The present campus, not including the 70 acres at Williams Bay, comprises about 100 acres.

STUDY FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BY HENRY IVES COBB (1893)

THE UNIVERSITY ARCHITECTURE

Before any building was provided the trustees decided that there must be a well-considered building plan. The possession of a compact city site afforded the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, an opportunity to lay out the physical equipment of the new institution. Early newspaper sketches show that the style originally discussed was Romanesque. Not entirely satisfied with this, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds agreed with Mr. Cobb on a form of late English Gothic. The architect then sketched the disposition of buildings in the central quadrangles, a scheme departed from in many important particulars. Mr. Cobb designed all buildings erected before 1900. Except Hitchcock Hall, planned by Dwight H. Perkins, Emmons Blaine Hall, by James Gamble Rogers, and Rosenwald Hall, by Holabird & Roche, the buildings since 1900 have been designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. Many of their buildings, as noted in connection with each structure, have been inspired by famous originals in Oxford and Cambridge. This



THE QUADRANGLES 1914

firm also planned in accordance with the wishes of the library commission the entire library group. The several changes in the shape of the site have of course affected the disposition of the buildings. The acquisition of the entire north and south sides of the Midway Plaisance from Cottage Grove Avenue to Dorchester Avenue made the Midway the principal axis of the University and has determined the decision to place the Chapel, not in the central quadrangles, as originally proposed, but on the Midway between Woodlawn and University avenues, so that it may architecturally dominate all the University buildings.

But yester-eve here closed the prairie flower
Whose trivial beauty is forgot today.
The plain has blossomed into hall and tower,
And viewless dreams are visible in gray.
The granite chapter of romance is told,
And these enchantments by the morning kissed
Reveal the theme of all the future tones
And music manifold.
Last touch of magic, see the tender mist
Of delicate ivy stealing up the stones.

—"Mater Humanissima: An Ode for the Fifteenth Anniversary," by E. H. Lewis, Ph.D., 1894.

THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The route numbers agree with the numbered sections in the text. The numbers in parentheses refer to the key map on the front inside cover.

Route Number	Building	Date Erected	Cost
1	Cobb Lecture Hall (1)	1892	$221,956.03
2	North Hall (2)		
3	Middle Divinity Hall (3)	1892	172,805.72
4	South Divinity Hall (4)		
5	Ellis Hall (19)	1901	24,983.89
6	Botany Greenhouses	1914	2,802.60
7	Power House (22)	1902–4	456,402.08
8	Press Building (21)	1903	105,851.72
9	Psychological Laboratory (34)	1908	22,500.00
10	Howard Taylor Ricketts Laboratory (40)	1914	59,560.71
11	Kent Chemical Laboratory (5)	1893	202,270.19
12	Ryerson Physical Laboratory (6)	1893	200,371.41
	Ryerson Physical Laboratory Addition	1912	143,537.06
13	Snell Hall (7)	1893	53,586.41
14	Charles Hitchcock Hall (20)	1902	150,499.08
	Hull Biological Laboratories:		
15	Physiology Building (15)		
16	Anatomy Building (16)		
17	Zoölogy Building (17)	1897	325,000.00
18	Botany Building (18)		
	Tower Group:		
19	Hutchinson Hall (25)		
20	Reynolds Club (26)		
21	Mitchell Tower (27)	1903	424,085.15
22	Leon Mandel Assembly Hall (28)		
23	Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium (31)	1903	237,984.20
24	Athletic Grandstand: Stagg Field (37)	1912	256,549.97
25	Walker Museum (12)	1893	109,275.11
26	Julius Rosenwald Hall (39)	1914	304,970.55
27	Law School Building (29)	1903	248,652.80
28	William Rainey Harper Memorial Library (36)	1912	708,698.58

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS—*Continued*

Route Number	Building	Date Erected	Cost
29	Haskell Oriental Museum (14)	1896	$103,017.49
30	Classics Building: Hiram Kelly Memorial (38)	1914	285,448.03
31	Greenwood Hall	1909	25,300.52
32	Nancy Foster Hall (8)	1893	83,432.90
33	Kelly Hall (10)	1893	62,149.21
34	Green Hall (11)	1898	72,000.00
35	Beecher Hall (9)	1893	62,126.05
36	Lexington Hall (30)	1903	50,000.00
37	President's House (13)	1895	40,000.00
38	Ida Noyes Hall (41)	1916	461,291.27
39	Emmons Blaine Hall (24)	1903	394,510.76
40	High School Gymnasium (23)	1902	10,000.00
41	Kimbark Hall (35)	1909	28,614.00
42	Henry Holmes Belfield Hall (32)	1903	220,128.84
	Williams Bay, Wisconsin:		
	Director's Residence	1896	7,508.33
	Professor's Residence	1896	4,099.10
	Yerkes Observatory	1897	339,699.05
	Power and Heating Plant		
	Snow Building	1904	1,500.00
	Bruce Building	1903	5,000.00
	Zoölogy Greenhouse	1913	7,679.99

1. COBB LECTURE HALL (1)

When ground was first broken, November 26, 1891, for the erection of buildings, it was for a lecture hall and three dormitories at the corner of Ellis Avenue and 59th Street. For the first-named building, during the campaign to raise a million dollars in ninety days, a gift was received from Silas B. Cobb. Mr. Cobb, a native of Vermont, left Montpelier in April, 1833, and arrived at Fort Dearborn on May 29 of the same year. From that time until his death he lived in Chicago. Every building standing in Chicago during his lifetime, as he was fond of saying, had been erected during his residence. In presenting

COBB LECTURE HALL

a building to the University he wrote: "As my years increase, the desire grows upon me to do something for the city which has been my home for nearly sixty years." A marble portrait bust of Silas B. Cobb by Lorado Taft is on the wall at the foot of the stairs.

Cobb Lecture Hall, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was occupied September 1, 1892. At the opening of the University, October 1, 1892, students entered the building over temporary boards and under the scaffolding on which worked stonecutters carving the name of the structure. From that time until the present, Cobb has been the center of student academic activities. In the beginning the sixty rooms were arranged in departmental suites around central departmental libraries; the President's office and the faculty room were in the southeast corner of the first floor; and the space occupied now by administrative offices

was a single room which served as a chapel. It was in this room that the first public exercise of the University was held at 12:30 P.M., October 1, 1892. Every year since, on the opening day of the Autumn Quarter, has been held the anniversary chapel service.

On the first floor opposite the main entrance is the office of the Dean of Medical Students. To the left is the University College office, used also by the University Lecture Association and the University Orchestral Association. Cobb Lecture Room (12A) is next to the south, a room used for large classes and for University public lectures. The room in the southeast corner, at first used as the President's office, is the headquarters of the Correspondence-Study Department. In this department during the year 1918–19, 411 courses were pursued by 4,415 students with 124 instructors. Work done through this means is to a limited extent credited toward a baccalaureate degree, but in no case is a degree given without the requisite amount of resident study. Adjacent are the offices of the Dean of Women. Room 1 and all the rooms on the east side of the north half of this floor are devoted to the work of the Recorder and Examiner. All applicants for admission are here interviewed by the representatives of the Examiner, and the records of admission credits and acquired college credits are kept here. Information about the system may be secured from the Recorder or Assistant Recorder. The west side of the north half of this floor is given over to the offices of the Dean of the Faculties, the Dean of the Graduate Schools of Arts and Literature, the Dean of the Ogden Graduate School of Science, the Dean in the Colleges of Science, and the Dean of the Junior Colleges.

On the second floor is, to the right, a waiting-room for women. Formerly the German and Romance departments had offices at the south end of this corridor, while the north was devoted to the Classics departmental library and seminar rooms.

At present these rooms are used by the Dean of the School of Commerce and Administration.

The third floor was formerly the headquarters of the Department of History. The departmental library and recitation rooms were here, as were the office and seminar of the first head of the department, Hermann Eduard von Holst, and his colleagues. Now the offices on this floor are those of the Departments of Romance and English.

The top floor, originally given over to the Divinity School, is devoted to offices and classrooms. The suite of rooms in the southeast corner, the English Office, has been used by Robert Herrick, Robert Morss Lovett, William Vaughn Moody, and a long succession of teachers of English composition. The north room, formerly the English departmental library, is now used by the Alumni Secretary.

College classes very early established the custom of presenting to the University some memorial of the class. At the entrance to Cobb, so familiar to undergraduates, have been placed bulletin boards by the Class of 1906, ornamental lamps by the Class of 1907, a "C" bench by the Class of 1903, and the Senior Bench by the Class of 1896.

2. NORTH (OR GRADUATE) HALL (2)

North (or Graduate) Hall, which stands next to Cobb, is a residence hall for forty-six men, chiefly graduate students. In years past North Hall has been the home of Stephen Leacock and of William Vaughn Moody.

3. MIDDLE DIVINITY HALL (3)

Middle Divinity Hall, the large central building between North Hall and South Divinity, is a residence hall for ninety-two men in the Divinity School.

DIVINITY AND GRADUATE HALLS

4. SOUTH DIVINITY HALL (4)

South Divinity Hall is a residence hall for forty-six Divinity students. Here are the headquarters of the Disciples Divinity House.

THE GRADUATE QUADRANGLE

The Graduate Quadrangle was so called even when inclosed only on the west side by Graduate Hall, Middle Divinity Hall, South Divinity Hall, and Cobb Lecture Hall. It was the scene of early out-of-door Convocations.

5. ELLIS HALL (19)

Ellis Hall, the one-story structure at the corner of 58th Street and Ellis Avenue—which gives the structure its name—was erected as a temporary home for the Chicago Institute when in 1901 it became a part of the University as its College

ELLIS HALL

of Teachers. After three years the School of Education was removed to its new home, Emmons Blaine Hall. The thirty rooms of Ellis Hall were then devoted to the instruction of Junior College men. Here, in addition to recitation rooms, are the offices of the *Daily Maroon*, the *Cap and Gown*, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Deans of Junior College men, a clubroom for employees of the University Press, the armory of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, and the University Bookstore.

STUDENTS' OBSERVATORY

The Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wisconsin (see p. 125), is devoted to research and to instruction of advanced students in astronomy and astrophysics. Within the quadrangles the department gives courses in descriptive astronomy, preliminary training in principles and methods of practical astronomy, and graduate and research work in celestial mechanics. The observatory just west of Cobb Lecture Hall is equipped with a modern Warner and Swasey equatorial telescope of $6\frac{1}{2}$-inch

aperture which is provided with a filar micrometer, a 5-inch refractor, a 3-inch Bamberg transit instrument, a Riefler sidereal clock, and other accessories.

6. THE GREENHOUSES

The greenhouses of the Botany Department are temporarily located just west of Cobb Lecture Hall. In addition to specimens for use in classes the visitor will find a group of economic, medicinal, and other plants, including melon papaya, vanilla bean, coffee tree, tea, chocolate, grape fruit, lemon, and orange trees. Collections of plants from various parts of the world furnish the basis of special investigations, notably the collection of cycads and liverworts. Many experiments in physiology, ecology, and plant breeding are constantly in evidence. Other rare plants will interest the visitor. The permanent botanical gardens will be developed at Cottage Grove Avenue and 59th Street.

DREXEL HOUSE

Drexel House, a University dormitory for women, organized as a venture in co-operative housekeeping, is at 5845 Drexel Avenue.

DIVINITY APARTMENTS

A dormitory providing small suites for married divinity students is at 5815 Drexel Avenue.

MISSIONARY APARTMENTS

At 5829 Maryland Avenue furnished apartments are available for missionaries.

7. THE POWER HOUSE (22)

The Power House, a long, low, narrow structure along the alley between 57th and 58th streets marked by a chimney 175 feet high, was given in 1901 by the Founder of the University, who sent his own engineer to erect the structure. Previously

the scattered buildings had been heated and lighted by individual plants adjacent to the several buildings. The power plant, completed in January, 1902, provides an area of 17,000 square feet for the system of providing heat, light, and power for all the buildings, some of which are five city blocks away from the central plant. Here also is the filtration plant, water from Lake Michigan being filtered through sand and pumped to local iced coils for service. All drinking-fountains on the campus provide this water through hygienic fountains carefully watched by the University Health Officer.

In Ingleside Avenue between 57th and 58th streets and adjacent to the Power House is the warehouse.

8. THE UNIVERSITY PRESS (21)

The University Press Building at 58th Street and Ellis Avenue was erected with funds provided by the Founder of the University. The cornerstone was laid June 15, 1901, and the building was occupied October 1, 1902. The structure was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It is of red brick with Bedford stone trimmings and suggests such domestic Tudor architecture as that at Hampton Court. It is occupied not only by the University Press but by the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and the University Auditor.

On the first floor to the left are the Information Office, the Student Employment Bureau, and the Faculty Exchange. The north room is occupied by the Cashier of the University and the Housing Bureau. Opposite the main door on the first floor is the entrance to the Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. Beyond this office is the pressroom.

The basement of the building is used as a vault for the storing of plates of publications. On the second floor are the general offices of the University Press. On this floor the space to the north is occupied by the Auditor's Office and that of the Sec-

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

retary of the Board of Trustees. The west portion of this floor is occupied by the shipping division of the Press. The third floor is given over to the bindery, the editorial department, and the Press library. On the fourth floor are the composing room and the proofroom.

The University Press is organized primarily to print and publish scientific and educational books, monographs, and journals, the scope of its activities being defined by the Board of Trustees. In general, the lines of its work consist of manufacturing and publishing books and journals, retailing textbooks and supplies to the University community, and purchasing books for the libraries. It is organized in three departments: the Publication and Manufacturing Departments and the Bookstore, each under the supervision of a Manager appointed by the Board of Trustees. The control of publications is in the hands of a Board appointed by the Trustees from members of the Faculties.

RICKETTS LABORATORY

The manufacturing plant of the Press, which is equipped to do all kinds of printing and bookmaking, has for the more technical side of its work a large assortment of special accents and signs, and fonts of Greek, Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew, and Ethiopic type; a stereotyping foundry; seven monotype machines; job and cylinder presses; and a bindery equipped with the necessary machinery for the production of first-class bookwork.

The scope of the Publication Department includes the business management of the various departmental journals, the publication of books and pamphlets, and the distribution of all official documents of the University. The list of book titles now numbers about 800, and twenty-six journals are regularly issued. The proceedings and papers of various scientific, educational, and historical societies are also published.

The Press has regularly established stock depositories in New York, London, Tokyo, and Shanghai, and is the American agent for the periodicals and other scientific publications of the Cambridge University Press, London.

9. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES (34)

The Psychological Laboratories occupy two buildings: one at 5728 Ellis Avenue, devoted to work in human psychology, containing also the departmental library, offices, and class-

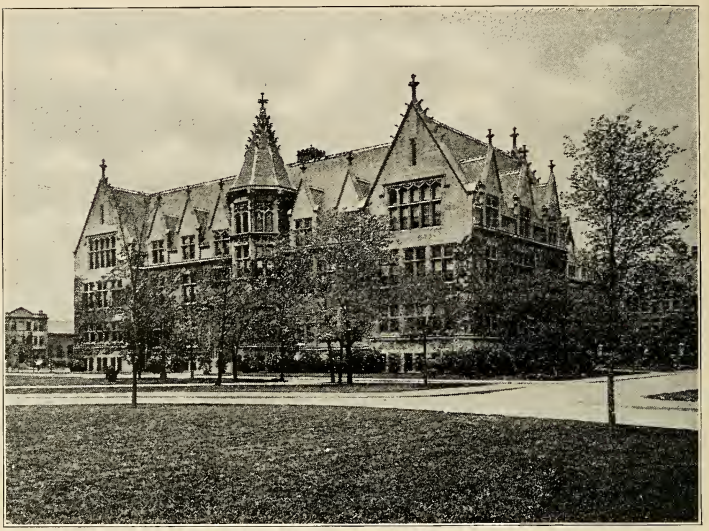
rooms; and one at 5704 Ellis Avenue, devoted to the study of animal behavior.

10. HOWARD TAYLOR RICKETTS LABORATORY (40)

A bronze memorial tablet to the right of the entrance of the Ricketts Laboratory bears the following dedication:

IN MEMORY OF
HOWARD TAYLOR RICKETTS
1871 — 1910
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
WHOSE CAREER, MARKED BY ENTHUSIASM AND RARE ABILITY IN MEDICAL RESEARCH, WAS CUT SHORT BY TYPHUS FEVER CONTRACTED DURING HIS INVESTIGATION OF THAT DISEASE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

Room 1 opposite the entrance is a lecture-room seating one hundred and ten people and used by all the departments housed in the building. The south wing is devoted to pathology. Rooms 19 and 20 are general laboratories. Rooms 21, 23, 24, 25 are research laboratories. Room 27 is the office and laboratory of Professor H. G. Wells, who is also director of the Otho S. A. Sprague Institute. Rooms 28 and 29 are devoted to tuberculosis research. Room 34 is a museum and storeroom. There are also recitation rooms, offices, an animal house, and other rooms necessary for the work of the department. The north corridor is devoted to bacteriology and hygiene. Room 2 is a preparation room. Room 4 is a chemistry room used by classes in the chemical examination of milk and water. Room 5 is an office and laboratory. Rooms 8, 9, and 10 compose the suite of Professor Edwin O. Jordan. There are in addition recitation rooms and private laboratories for advanced students, including the fellows appointed on the Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Logan Fellowship Foundation.



KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY

11. KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY (5)

In November, 1891, when the trustees of the new University were trying to raise a million dollars in ninety days, only one building, a divinity dormitory, had been provided for the new institution. Sidney A. Kent of Chicago, by presenting to the University for a chemical laboratory the sum of $150,000, "set the pace," as the Chicago newspapers declared. The timeliness of the gift made it as notable as did its generosity—later increased by further gifts until Mr. Kent had presented for the building and its equipment and care some $235,000. The building, 176×64 feet, was designed by Henry Ives Cobb in conference with Professor Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, and set a high standard for all subsequent university laboratories. The building was dedicated at the fifth Convovocation, January 1, 1894.

KENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND KENT THEATER FROM HULL COURT

On the right wall of the entrance is a bronze tablet by Lorado Taft including a portrait of Mr. Kent and the following inscription:

THIS • BUILDING • IS • DEDICAT-
ED • TO • A • FUNDAMENTAL •
SCIENCE • IN • THE • HOPE •
THAT • IT • WILL • BE • A • FOUN-
DATION • STONE • LAID •
BROAD • AND • DEEP • FOR •
THE • TEMPLE • OF • KNOWL-
EDGE • IN • WHICH • AS • WE
LIVE • WE • HAVE • LIFE •

SIDNEY A. KENT

The basement contains a laboratory for research in physical and inorganic chemistry equipped with thermostats, electrical thermometric and other instruments of precision; a laboratory for inorganic preparations, a room fitted with steam and other

KENT BOTANY RYERSON

appliances for work on a large scale, a laboratory for radio-activity measurements, a mechanical workshop, and storage-rooms.

On the first floor there is a large lecture-room at each end, with adjoining apparatus and preparation rooms. There are also two rooms for physico-chemical work, and a room with northern exposure especially fitted for work as a private research laboratory.

On the second floor are two large laboratories intended for research and quantitative analysis; three private laboratories for professors, that of the chairman of the department, Professor Stieglitz, being Room 32; balance, combustion, and air-furnace rooms; a balcony for out-of-door work; and the chemical library. The late Professor J. U. Nef conducted his research in Room 25.

On the third floor there are three large laboratories for general chemistry, elementary organic chemistry, and qualitative analysis, a small lecture-room, a laboratory fitted for optical work, a balance-room, and three research laboratories.

Kent Theater, the entrance to which is opposite the main door, seats five hundred and sixty persons and, until the erection of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, was the largest meeting-room within the quadrangles. Here the University, celebrating Independence Day, received news of the Battle of Santiago; here President McKinley received at a special convocation the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and here President Roosevelt also received the degree of LL.D.

12. RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY (6)

Ryerson Physical Laboratory is the gift of Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago in memory of his father, one of Chicago's earliest settlers, a lumber merchant who established his business in 1851. He died in 1887. At the dedication of the laboratory his son in his tribute declared him to be "a man who in the struggle to overcome the material difficulties of life found intellectual growth and developed a tender thoughtfulness for the welfare of his fellow-men." Abroad when the campaign to raise a million dollars in ninety days began, Mr. Ryerson cabled $150,000. The building cost $200,037.41, to which Mr. Ryerson added money for equipment. The building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was completed January 1, 1894. July 26, 1910, Mr. Ryerson proposed to present $200,000 for improvement of the building and an addition to it. The new Ryerson Laboratory, planned by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, with space increased threefold, was dedicated in December, 1913.

The basement of the main building contains twelve research rooms of great stability and possessing fair uniformity of temperature. Three of the rooms have been lined on floor, walls,

RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY

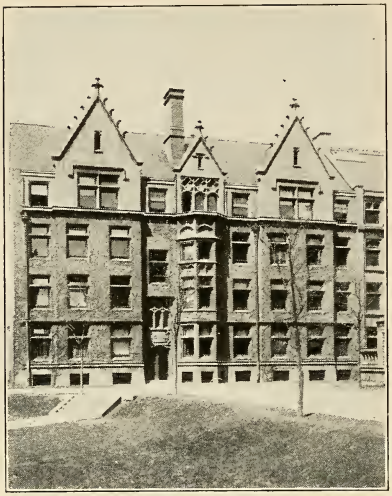
and ceiling with four inches of cork and provided with non-conducting doors. One of these rooms contains Professor Michelson's machines for the ruling of diffraction gratings—work largely responsible for the conferring upon him of the Nobel prize in Physics, 1907. Two other rooms may be kept, one at 0° Fahrenheit and the other at 0° Centigrade, by a carbon-dioxide cooling-plant. These rooms and two others directly above them on the first floor may also be kept absolutely free from all moisture. Such rooms are greatly desired for work involving the use of delicate electrometers; for example, the work of Professor Millikan in the study of ions—work which gained for him in 1913 the Comstock Prize of the National Academy of Sciences. The rooms at the east end are used by Professors Gale and Lemon for spectroscopic work. In the basement of the annex is the ventilating system,

RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY FROM HULL COURT

a large laboratory for general work, a high-temperature room and a low-temperature room, a carpenter shop, a liquid-air plant, and a carbon-dioxide cooling-plant.

The first floor of the annex contains, in addition to a students' workshop, a laboratory, a machine and instrument shop with stockrooms, a dynamo and motor room, a switchboard-room and a small electrical laboratory. The rooms on the first floor of the main buildings are given over to research. In Room 3 Professor Millikan is conducting experiments in photo-electricity; Room 4 is Professor Michelson's laboratory; Room 12 is where Professor Millikan's oil-drop experiments with ions continue; Professor Gale uses the east room for his work in optics.

On the second floor of the annex is a laboratory 30×60 for electrical testing, a small lecture-room, a dark room, and a



SNELL HALL

storage-battery room. On the second floor of the main building is the office of the director, laboratories for heat, sound, and light (at west end), and the departmental library, a lecture-room with adjoining apparatus, and preparation rooms.

The third floor of the addition is devoted to the laboratory work in elementary physics. The third floor of the main building provides space for an elementary-physics laboratory and for offices and classrooms for the Department of Astronomy.

The fifth floor is used for the library of the Department of Mathematics and for offices.

13. SNELL HALL (7)

Snell Hall, a residence hall for men, was erected by Mrs. A. J. Snell of Chicago as a memorial to her husband. When in April, 1893, this hall, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was ready for occupancy it was given over to Dean Talbot and women students who had been living in rented quarters in a 57th Street apartment house. The following autumn it passed to its permanent possessors—undergraduate men. From the beginning Snell Hall became a college social center. In early years the clubroom in the basement served for all such purposes as the Reynolds Club and Ida Noyes Hall later satisfied.

CHARLES HITCHCOCK HALL

The Head of the House, a young member of the Faculties, has his suite of rooms on the second floor.

14. HITCHCOCK HALL (20)

Charles Hitchcock Hall, at 57th Street and Ellis Avenue, is a residence hall for men. Charles Hitchcock was born in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, April 4, 1827. He was a descendant of Luke Hitchcock, who left England in 1644 and settled in New Haven. Mr. Hitchcock's great-grandfather was Rev. Gad Hitchcock, famous as the minister who before the British Governor, General Gage, in an election sermon boldly arraigned the British government for its treatment of the colonies and made an eloquent plea for liberty. After graduation from Dartmouth College and the Dane Law School (of Harvard), Charles Hitchcock settled in Chicago, where he

established a reputation for uprightness and generosity marked by his choice as chairman of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, as County Commissioner in the uncertain days after the great fire, and by the acceptance of his memory in lieu of deeds destroyed by the great fire! He was closely associated with the rapid development of the state of Illinois. On June 10, 1860, he was married to Annie McClure, who had come from Philadelphia with her father, an architect, who settled with his family in Lake County. He brought to that county its first library and established there its first church. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock moved in 1861 to their home at 4741 Greenwood Avenue—a street named by Mrs. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock died May 6, 1881. In his memory his wife built the hall which bears his name, herself laying the cornerstone June 15, 1901.

Hitchcock Hall was planned by Dwight H. Perkins in free modern Gothic style with original details. As gargoyles and finials and in other patterns Illinois plant forms have been used; for example, around the east door is a meander of ears of Indian corn. The long building is divided by fire walls into five sections, an arrangement which at once reduces the noise inevitable when all men in a dormitory use a common staircase. The sections are connected by a low corridor pierced by two entrances. Upon the walls of the corridor are architectural photographs. The public rooms are entered through the east door. To the right of the entrance hall is the library. Above its fireplace is a portrait of Mr. Hitchcock painted by Wellington J. Reynolds in 1902. In the southeast corner of the room is a portrait of Mrs. Hitchcock by Henry S. Hubbell. In the southwest corner is a portrait by Ralph Clarkson of Judge Daniel Shorey, a trusteee of the University and a lifelong friend of Charles Hitchcock. The other pictures, the bronzes, and the books are from the Hitchcock home. Adjoining the library to the north is the breakfast-room, the kitchens connected therewith being placed in the basement. The Head of

the House occupies the suite of rooms on the rest of this floor. "Ten O'Clocks," when the Head is at home in his room, informal talks by well-known speakers, and Sunday afternoon teas have been distinctive features of the house life.

On the second floor of section five is the Preacher's Room, in which is the mahogany furniture brought west by way of the Erie Canal by Mrs. Hitchcock's family, and a collection of books by Chicago authors and another about Chicago and the Middle West. On the top floor is a completely equipped infirmary with a small ward, a nurse's room, and a diet kitchen. The rest of the building, except for a large clubroom in the basement of the west section, is given over to rooms, single and en suite, for ninety-three men.

HULL COURT

Hull Court, surrounded by the Hull Biological Laboratories, is entered from the north by the large stone gate given by Henry Ives Cobb and from the south by a delicately arched iron gate. The north gate is the subject of a sonnet by Horace Spencer Fiske:

No porter's lodge along the Oxford High
  On proctor-shadowed student from his rouse
  So grimly frowned as thou; nor blackened boughs
On Dante losing, hopeless, earth and sky.
Thy crocket crawlers scare the helpless eye;
  Thine anguished corbels twist their human brows;
  Thy dragon kneelers bend to wicked vows;
And high-perched finials threat the passer-by.
And yet through such as thou the race hath passed
  To freedom—superstition's dreadful gate
  Hath oped upon the courts of truth at last;
Nor all the fears of an imagined fate,
  Nor all the goblin crew of error vast
  Can shut the mind from learning's fair estate.

The Botany pond occupies the east side of the Court. In the summer botanical specimens—some of them rare—are placed about the Court. In every direction the Court affords interesting opportunities to the photographer. The Nineteenth Convocation, at which the Hull Biological Laboratories were dedicated, was held in Hull Court.

HULL BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES

Charles J. Hull, a real estate owner, whose home at 800 South Halsted Street has become famous as Hull-House, was a member of the Board of Trustees of the old University and planned to give of his wealth to the old institution. After his death his cousin and associate in business, Miss Helen Culver, gave to the University parcels of real estate in value about equal to one million dollars. Miss Culver determined that with this amount provision should be made for biological sciences. At the Quinquennial Celebration, July 3, 1896, were laid the cornerstones of four laboratories, Botany, Zoölogy, Anatomy, and Physiology, grouped around Hull Court.

15. PHYSIOLOGY BUILDING (15)

The Physiology Building, which is the first American laboratory dedicated to physiology, is 102 by 52 feet and four stories high. The basement contains one animal room, two general laboratories, a shop, and three storerooms. It is connected with the greenhouse of the laboratory. The first floor contains two general physiology laboratories, a storeroom, a lecture-room, and an office. The second floor contains a large lecture-room, an X-ray room, two dark rooms, two private physiology laboratories, one private pharmacology laboratory, and two offices. The third floor contains two physiology research laboratories, one physiological chemistry laboratory, two private physiological chemistry research laboratories, a balance-room, and an

COBB GATE, HULL COURT

THE PHYSIOLOGY BUILDING

office. The fourth floor contains one animal room, two operating rooms, one storeroom, one balance-room, and two laboratories, one for physiological chemistry and one for physiology and pharmacology.

16. ANATOMY BUILDING (16)

The Anatomy Building is 120×50 feet, four stories high exclusive of the basement and attic, and was constructed to provide for anatomy, both gross and microscopic, including neurology. The first floor is occupied by three large laboratories for microscopic work (histology, microscopic anatomy, neurology), a photographic room, and two laboratories. On the second floor there are an additional room for general class-work in microscopic branches, a lecture-room, and a chemical laboratory. Here, too, are located the laboratories of the staff

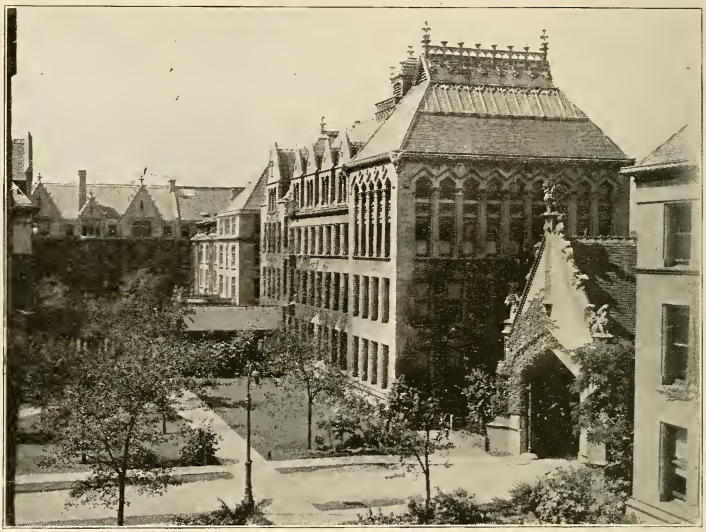
HULL COURT: THE ANATOMY BUILDING

in neurology and a laboratory for advanced work and original research in neurology. On the third and fourth floors are situated the dissecting rooms for human anatomy, the private laboratories for instructors, a study-room, and two laboratories for research.

17. ZOÖLOGY BUILDING (17)

The Zoölogy Building is 120×50 feet and four stories high exclusive of the basement. In the basement is one large room with glass-covered extension on the south side, designed for an aquarium, and several animal rooms.

On the first floor is the departmental library of the biological group, the zoölogy lecture-room, and laboratories. The second floor contains one large laboratory for beginners and a number of smaller laboratories for research work. The third and fourth



SNELL—HITCHCOCK—ANATOMY—COBB GATE—ZOÖLOGY

floors contain laboratories and research-rooms for comparative anatomy, embryology, and genetics, and rooms for the artist and for photography.

18. BOTANY BUILDING (18)

In the basement are storage-rooms for laboratory material collected from all over the world, a laboratory for plant physiology, and a technical workshop.

On the first floor at the south end is a large lecture-room used for the larger classes, for meetings of the Botanical Club, and for general meetings. A laboratory for elementary botany and an adjoining room for work chiefly in plant pathology occupy the west side of this floor. The remaining rooms are used by the Laboratory Supply Department and by the Director of the Laboratory, Professor John M. Coulter, who

THE BOTANY BUILDING

uses his office also as the editorial office of the *Botanical Gazette*.

On the second floor at the north end, Room 21, is a large laboratory chiefly devoted to courses in technique and taxonomy. Adjoining is a research-room for two students. The next rooms (20 and 22) are the offices of members of the staff in charge of Cytology and Ecology. Room 23 is a lecture-room for smaller classes, for seminars, for examinations of candidates for higher degrees, and for social meetings. This room also contains interesting souvenir photographs. Room 24 is the laboratory for special morphology, with four adjoining research-rooms.

On the third floor the laboratory (room 31) at the north end is devoted to general morphology. Adjoining is the work-room and office of a member of the staff. The west side of the floor is occupied by a row of six research-rooms. At the south end is the ecology laboratory.

On the fourth floor are two laboratories, a storeroom, a workroom, and office, devoted to plant physiology. There is also a photographic dark room and workshop with lathe, constant-temperature and high-pressure ovens, etc.

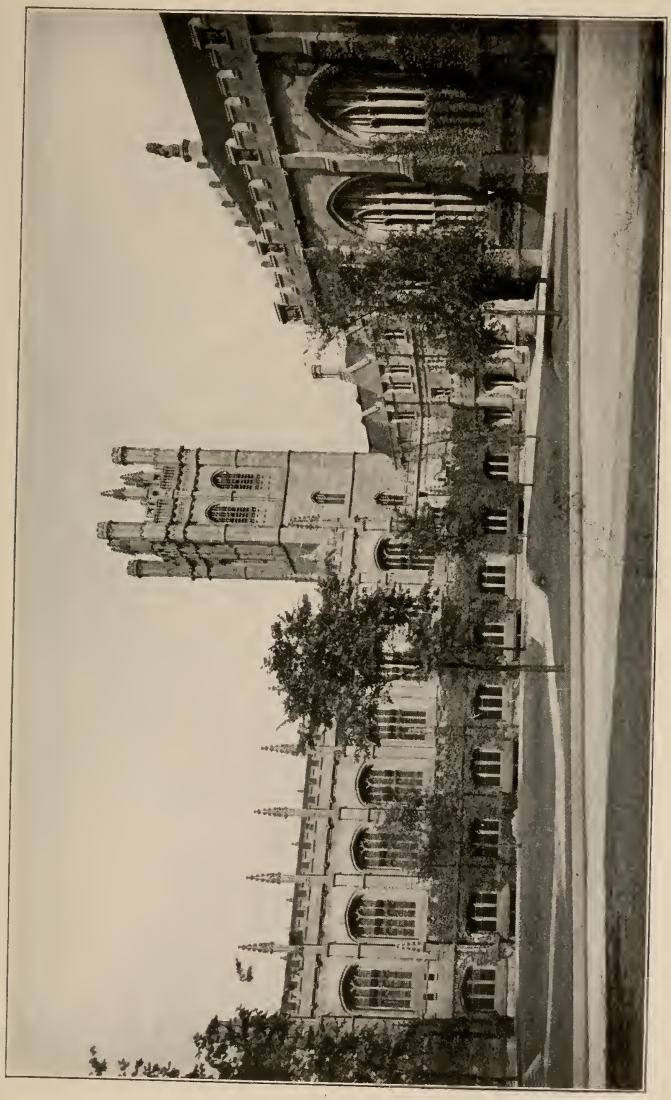
The top floor is a greenhouse. The principal greenhouses of the department are south of Ellis Hall (see p. 27).

HUTCHINSON COURT

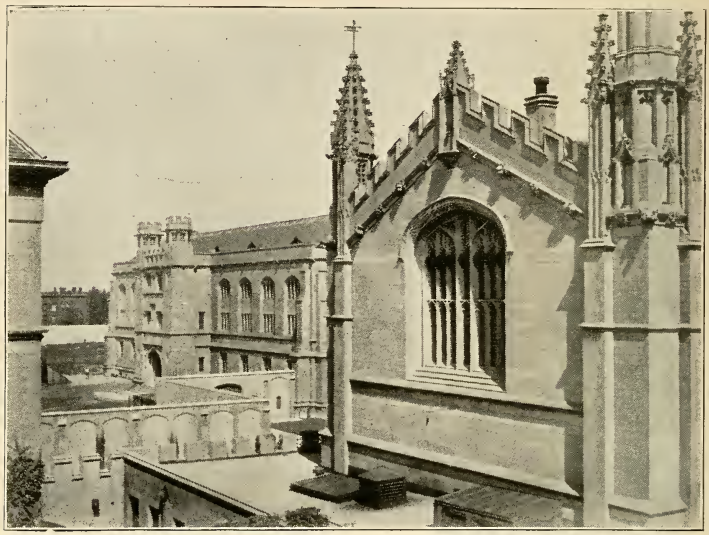
Hutchinson Court, surrounded by Botany, Hutchinson, Reynolds, and Mandel, is developed as a sunken English garden with narble fountain, the gift in 1914 of Charles L. Hutchinson. The ornamental lamps were presented by the Class of 1915. The Court is the scene of out-of-door concerts by the band and the musical clubs, and especially of the great annual "University Sing" in June. Here also is held the June Convocation, at which the Court provides accommodation for some five thousand people. In spring and summer it is illuminated by thousands of Japanese lanterns for the President's receptions.

19. HUTCHINSON HALL (25)

Hutchinson Hall, named for the donor, Charles L. Hutchinson, a Chicago banker and public-spirited citizen who from the beginning has been treasurer of the Board of Trustees, is the men's dining-hall—a replica of Christ Church Hall at Oxford. It was in this room, May 5, 1917, that the University greeted at luncheon the members of the French Mission, when notable speeches were made by M. Viviani and the Marshal of France, General Joffre. The great room is 115 feet long and 40 feet wide. At the top of the wood paneling, beneath a cornice treated like that in Christ Church Hall, grotesque heads in old ivory with red tongues against a band of gold stars on blue ground, are the shields of English and American colleges, in proper colors toned to the general key. On the north and south sides are the coats-of-arms of American colleges alternating with



HUTCHINSON COURT



Bartlett Gymnasium Hutchinson Hall

FROM A BOTANY WINDOW

shields being the monogram HH (Hutchinson Hall). On the south wall from left to right the shields are: (1) Darmouth; (2) Union; (3) Brown; (4) Amherst; (6) Vanderbilt; (7) Michigan; (8) Indiana; (9) Bowdoin; (10) Harvard (above the fireplace); (11) Leland Stanford Junior; (12) Johns Hopkins; (13) Clark; (14) Virginia; (15) Monogram of the University of Chicago; (16) Catholic University of America; (17) Northwestern; (19) Nebraska; (20) Iowa; (21) Kansas; (22) Tulane. On the north wall from right to left are those of: (1) Wisconsin; (2) Illinois; (3) Pennsylvania; (5) Cornell; (7) Minnesota; (8) Williams; (10) Yale (above the fireplace). At the east end of the room are these: (1) All Soul's, Oxford; (2) King's, Cambridge; (3) New, Oxford; (4) Jesus, Oxford; (5) Emmanuel, Cambridge; (6) University of Cambridge; (7) Oxford University; (8) Exeter, Oxford; (9) Christ's and

St. John's, Cambridge; (10) Hertford, Oxford; (11) Corpus Christi, Oxford; (12) Clare Hall, Cambridge; (13) Trinity, Oxford; (14) Trinity, Cambridge; (15) Keble, Oxford. At the west end the shields are: (1) Worcester, Oxford; (2) Christ Church, Oxford; (3) Wadham, Oxford; (4) Lincoln, Oxford; (5) Cambridge; (6) University, Oxford; (7) St. John's, Oxford; (8) Pembroke, Oxford; (9) Queen's, Oxford; (10) Magdalen, Oxford; (11) Balliol, Oxford; (12) Merton, Oxford; (13) Brasenose, Oxford; (14) St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; (15) Oriel, Oxford. In the window just above are the arms of American and English foundations: (above) Johns Hopkins; Wadham, Oxford; Brown, Oxford; Michigan; New and All Souls, Oxford; West Point; (below) Queen's, Oxford; Yale; Trinity, Oxford; badge of the city of Chicago; St. John's, Oxford; Harvard; Merton, Oxford.

As in Christ Church Hall, portraits enrich the paneled walls. With the exception of pictures now in place, no other portraits of members of the faculties will be hung in the hall during the lifetime of the persons depicted. Portraits of living members of the University are hung in other buildings. For example: A portrait of Professor Myra Reynolds is in Foster Hall; in Rosenwald there are a bronze bust of Professor T. C. Chamberlin and paintings of Professor Chamberlin and Professor R. D. Salisbury; in Walker, a painting of Professor S. W. Williston. The portraits at present in Hutchinson Hall are these·

West End Center

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER

Founder of the University of Chicago

ARTIST: EASTMAN JOHNSON

Full-length, seated figure, turned to right. Mustache. Dark business suit. Left hand rests beside books on table covered with rose velvet.

Signed, in lower left corner: E. JOHNSON, 1894.

Painted in 1894. Presented in 1894 by friends.

Height, 78 in.; width, 56 in.

Right

MARTIN ANTOINE RYERSON

President of the Board of Trustees

ARTIST: LAWTON PARKER

Against a gray background a full-length standing figure turned to left. Mustache and short beard. Right hand hangs at side; left holds glasses. Gown is that of a Trustee of the University of Chicago; on the head is mortar-board with black tassel.

Signed, in lower left corner: LAWTON PARKER, 1904.

Painted in 1904. Presented by friends.

Height, 84 in.; width, 43 in.

Left

WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, PH.D., D.D., LL.D.

1856–1906

First President of the University of Chicago, 1891–1906

Professor and Head of the Department of Semitic Languages and Literatures, 1891–1906.

ARTIST: GARI MELCHERS

Against gray-green wall full-length standing figure turned to right. The purple-faced gown is that of a Doctor of Laws; the hood is that of a Doctor of Divinity of Colby College. On the head is a gold-tasseled mortar-board. The left hand holds a rolled document.

Signed, in lower right corner: GARI MELCHERS.

Painted in 1902. Presented in 1902 by friends.

Height, 84 in.; width, 44 in.

North Wall

ELI BUELL WILLIAMS

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Erect three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to right. Black frock coat. Watch chain. Gray beard and shaven upper lip.

Signed: RALPH CLARKSON.

Painted in 1917. Presented June 11, 1918.

THOMAS WAKEFIELD GOODSPEED, D.D.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 1890–1913; Registrar, 1897–1913; Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 1913–

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to right. White hair; short white beard.

Signed, in upper left corner: LOUIS BETTS, '09.

Painted in 1909. Presented December 27, 1909, by Captain Henry S. Goodspeed.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

ADOLPHUS CLAY BARTLETT

Member of Board of Trustees. Donor of Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium.

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Three-quarter-length seated figure turned to left. Gray hair; dark mustache. Dark clothes. Hands rest on arms of carved black chair.

Signed, in lower right corner: RALPH CLARKSON.

Painted in 1900. Presented January 17, 1911, by friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

HARRY PRATT JUDSON, A.M., LL.D.

Second President of the University of Chicago. Professor of Political Science and Head Dean of the Colleges, 1892–94; Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Head of the Department of Political Science, and Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, 1894–1907; Acting President, 1906–7; President, 1907–.

ARTIST: LAWTON PARKER

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to left. Gray mustache Purple-faced gown and hood of a Doctor of Laws of Williams College.

Signed, in lower right corner: LAWTON PARKER, 1906.

Painted in 1906. Presented November 17, 1908, by friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

SILAS B. COBB

1812–1900
Donor of Cobb Lecture Hall

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Bust portrait, facing left. White hair; mustache and beard.
Signed: RALPH CLARKSON.
Height, 30 in.; width, 24 in.

MARION TALBOT, A.M., LL.D.

Dean of Women, 1892–; Assistant Professor of Sanitary Science, 1892–95; Associate Professor of Sanitary Science, 1895–1904; Associate Professor of Household Administration, 1904–5; Professor of Household Administration, 1905–.

ARTIST: WALTER D. GOLDBECK

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, facing spectator. Dark blue dress and white collar. Gown and hood of Doctor of Laws. Hands rest on lap.
Painted in 1913. Presented by friends.
Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

GEORGE EDGAR VINCENT, PH.D., LL.D.

Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, 1907–11; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1896; LL.D., *ibid.*, 1911; Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology, 1896–1900; Associate Professor, 1900–1904; Professor, 1904–11; Dean of the Junior Colleges, 1900–1907; Dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature, and Science, 1907–11.

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, facing the spectator. Right hand in lap; left supported by mortar-board held on knee. Purple-faced gown and hood of a Doctor of Laws of the University of Chicago.

Signed, in upper right corner: LOUIS BETTS.

Painted in 1911. Presented in 1911 by colleagues, alumni, and other friends on the occasion of his departure from this University to become president of the University of Minnesota.

Height, 70 in.; width, 45 in.

South Wall

HOBART W. WILLIAMS

Donor of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Buell Williams Fund

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned slightly to right. Business clothes. Hands clasped in lap. White mustache and pointed beard.

Signed, upper right corner: RALPH CLARKSON.

Painted in 1917. Presented June 11, 1918.

GEORGE C. WALKER

1838–1905

Donor of Walker Museum

ARTIST: EDWARD J. TIMMONS

Bust portrait, turned left, almost profile. Brown hair and mustache. Black business coat. Low collar and bow tie.

Signed, in lower left corner: E. J. TIMMONS, Chicago.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

GALUSHA ANDERSON, A.M., S.T.D., LL.D.

1832–1918

Professor of Homiletics; President of the Old University of Chicago, 1878–85; Professor of Homiletics, Church Polity, and Pastoral Duties, Baptist Union Theological Seminary, 1890–92; Professor and Head of the Department of Homiletics, the University of Chicago, 1892–1904; Professor Emeritus of Homiletics, 1904–18.

ARTIST: FREDERIC PORTER VINTON

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned to right. White hair and beard. Right hand in breast of frock coat. Mortar-board in left hand. Gown of Doctor.

Signed: FREDERIC VINTON.

Painted in 1906. Presented June 10, 1906, by alumni and other friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER

Founder of the University of Chicago

ARTIST: WILLIAM COUPER

Bronze bust.

Signed: WM. COUPER, New York, 1910.

Presented August 22, 1911, by members of the Board of Trustees.

LEON MANDEL

1841–1911

Donor of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall

ARTIST: RALPH CLARKSON

Three-quarter-length figure, seated in library beside book-laden table on which rests right elbow. Dark business suit. Turned left, facing spectator. Thin gray hair; mustache.

Signed, in lower right corner: RALPH CLARKSON (after photograph).

Painted in 1912. Presented June 26, 1912, by Mrs. Mandel.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

HERMANN EDUARD VON HOLST

1841–1904

Professor and Head of the Department of History

ARTIST: JOHN C. JOHANSEN

Three-quarter-length figure, seated, turned left. Mustache and beard. Brown business suit. Left hand holds documents on lap. Brown background.

Signed: J. C. JOHANSEN.

Painted in 1911. Presented by his family and friends.

Height, 50 in.; width, 40 in.

FRANK WAKELEY GUNSAULUS, D.D., LL.D.

Professorial Lecturer on Practical Theology, The Divinity School, 1912–

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, standing. Left hand holds red book on table. The gown is that of a Doctor of Laws. The scarlet hood is that

of a Doctor of Divinity, and is lined with the colors of Armour Institute, of which the subject is president.

Signed, in lower left corner: LOUIS BETTS, '07.

Painted in 1907. Presented February 21, 1911, by Mrs. F. W. Gunsaulus.

Height, 66 in.; width, 42 in.

East Wall

LA VERNE NOYES

1849–1919

Donor of Ida Noyes Hall and LaVerne Noyes Foundation

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Three-quarter-length figure, seated in hall of Noyes residence. Light gray trousers and tan overcoat. Left hand holds soft hat and gray gloves.

Signed: LOUIS BETTS.

Painted in January 1914. Bequeathed by LaVerne Noyes.

Height, 72 in.; width, 49 in.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON

Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; Donor of Hutchinson Hall

ARTIST: LOUIS BETTS

Against gray-green background full-length figure, standing. Gown of Trustee of the University of Chicago. Left hand holds rolled document.

Signed, lower left corner: LOUIS BETTS.

Painted in 1911. Presented November 23, 1911, by friends.

Height, 91 in.; width, 50 in.

A stairway in the vestibule to the hall leads to the "minstrel gallery" of Hutchinson Hall and to rooms in the Mitchell Tower.

Hutchinson Hall contains also kitchens and a private dining-room, the latter decorated by Mr. F. C. Bartlett, both

entered through the office of the Commons to the left in leaving the dining-hall. There is also a café, which, entered from the corridor opposite the entrance to the Reynolds Club, occupies the north side of Hutchinson Court.

20. THE REYNOLDS CLUB (26)

Joseph Reynolds was born in Fallsburg, Sullivan County, New York, June 11, 1819, and died in Congress, Arizona, February 21, 1891. He was of Quaker parentage and a pioneer of the Middle West. During the first thirty-seven years of his life he lived in New York State. After finishing a common-school course, he taught during the winter months and became a drover and cattle-dealer in the spring and summer. A season which showed a balance of but three dollars profit caused him to join his brother in conducting a general store. After his marriage to Mary E. Morton in 1845, he built and operated a flour mill. This venture was very successful. Subsequently he undertook also the tanning of leather, and again he was successful. In 1865 he sold these interests and moved to Chicago, where he engaged in the fur trade. Later he turned his attention to buying and selling grain, and established a line of boats on the Mississippi, running between St. Louis and St. Paul. This line is still in existence, and until recently was known under its original name as the "Diamond Jo Steamship Lines Company." The sobriquet "Diamond Jo" Mr. Reynolds received from his trade-mark—four lines in a diamond about "Jo." In the early 80's he built the Hot Springs Railroad, a narrow-gauge line from Malvern to Hot Springs, Arkansas, which proved very profitable. In later years he engaged in mining, owning several valuable properties, among which were the Congress Mine in Arizona and the Jo Reynolds Mine in Colorado.

Blake Reynolds, an only son, died while on the threshold of manhood, and it is thought that the interest which his father

REYNOLDS CLUB, EAST FRONT

had in him was widened to include all young men. The difficulties of his own youth furnished him with a purpose. His widow, who survived him nearly five years, provided that a sum of money should be given to the University of Chicago to be used for the general purpose of helping deserving students: so were established the Reynolds Scholarships and the Reynolds Club.

The building was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. The University Avenue elevation is strongly reminiscent of the garden front of St. John's College, Oxford, the ornamental windows having been studied from those of St. John's. On the north wall of the Club, to the left of the entrance to Mitchell Tower, is to be noted the device adopted as the club arms with the motto: Filii Eiusdem Almae Matris ("Sons of the Same Alma Mater"). The entrance hall at once suggests the stair

IN THE REYNOLDS CLUB

hall of an old English manor house. To the left is the lounging-room, 36×68 feet, decorated, like the rest of the rooms in the Tower Group, by Frederic Clay Bartlett. The friezes here and in the billiard-room were designed after careful study of decorations in applied design in stuffs and brocades of the Tudor period. The disks in the bookcases—for this room was originally planned as a library—typify different branches of literature and are purely decorative. South of the entrance hall—in which are public telephones, bulletin boards, and, above the stone fireplace, a picture of Joseph Reynolds—is the billiard-room. The stairs lead into the reception room on the second floor. To the south are the executive chamber, the correspondence room, and the library. A window under the stairway gives access to the promenade on the roof of the cloisters, with pretty views. Another flight of stairs carries one directly into the theater, a room with open sycamore timber trusses, with side walls an indefinite golden color; an old ivory band illuminated in Holbein alphabet surrounds the room:

East Wall: Men must know that in this theater of man's life it is reserved only for God and angels to be lookers on.

West Wall: Thus we play the fools with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us. God give them wisdom that have it: and those that are fools, let them use their talents.

THE REYNOLDS CLUB THEATER

The stage curtain, painted by Frederic Clay Bartlett, represents a fête day in a mediaeval town. The room is used for the Club annual meeting and the much more frequent "smokers," at which varying programs by students and invited guests are presented. The college dramatic club here presents plays written by its own members as well as others. *The Land of Heart's Desire*, for instance, was here produced in the presence of the author, William Butler Yeats. A roof promenade above University Avenue is reached through the committee room in the southeast corner of this floor. In the basement are bowling-alleys, a barber-shop, and locker-rooms.

The Reynolds Club is open to all men students of the University on payment of an annual fee of six dollars. The number of members is seven hundred and sixty-eight. The Club is governed entirely by students, who elect

the officers and manage the Club's annual budget of over $10,000.00.

Dean George E. Vincent, at the laying of the cornerstone, June 22, 1901, thus expressed the purpose of the clubhouse:

> Yonder stand laboratories devoted to the sciences of life; here we raise a building dedicated to the art of living. There day by day trained minds peer ever farther into the secrets of tissue and cell, but they will never lay bare the joys of comradeship which are to be housed here—the stimulus of wit, play, the fusing power of humor, the soft touch of sympathy, the thrill of common enthusiasm, the sturdy sense of loyalty to one's fellows.
>
> The University takes pride in her laboratories, but she also covets for her students something of the charm of life in the cloisters and quadrangles of Oxford and Cambridge; she would preserve in some sort the democracy of the old-time New England campus; she would unite in a larger brotherhood all student groups, and foster among them a spirit of wider fraternity.

21. MITCHELL TOWER (27)

Mitchell Tower, the gift of a citizen of Chicago, John J. Mitchell, differs only slightly from another Oxford original, the tower of Magdalen College, the arms of which may be noted above the entrance to the tower. The Mitchell Tower is 127 feet 3 inches from grade to the top of the corner turrets; the Magdalen Tower, from grade to the top of its pointed finials, is 140 feet, although the height to the turret proper is 128 feet, about the same as in the Mitchell Tower. The Oxford Tower is square in plan (about 34×34 feet); the Mitchell Tower is 35 feet from north to south and 31 feet east to west, the greater width north to south giving room for two pinnacles instead of one, as in the Oxford example. The second floor of the tower is used as the music-room of the University choirs; the third floor is the room of the University band; the fourth floor is a ringing-chamber—for

THE NORTH QUADRANGLES

this tower, like its original, has a ring of ten bells arranged for both chiming by one person and change-ringing with one man at each bell, one of the very few peals so arranged in this country. The bells, dedicated June 9, 1908, were the gift of a large number of friends of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. Here also is the clock mechanism made and presented by the boys of the University High School. The clock is geared to ring the Westminster quarters, though at present it strikes only the hours from 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. Access to the bells themselves, two stories above, is had by a ladder. The peal of bells was cast in London by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank (Whitechapel Bell Foundry, established 1570), makers of "Big Ben" at Westminster, "Great Peter" of York Minster, "Great Tom" of Lincoln Cathedral, the clock bells of St. Paul's Cathedral,

and the Bow Bells, Cheapside, London. The specifications of the bells and inscriptions on each are:

	Diameter	Weight	Note
Tenor	51 in.	2,443 lbs.	E flat
	A Gracious Woman Retaining Honor		
9th	46 in.	1,820 lbs.	F
	Easy to Be Entreated		
8th	42 in.	1,340 lbs.	G
	Always Rejoicing		
7th	40 in.	1,193 lbs.	A flat
	Making the Lame to Walk and the Blind to See		
6th	37 in.	990 lbs.	B flat
	Great in Counsel and Mighty in Work		
5th	34 in.	812 lbs.	C
	Rooted and Grounded in Love		
4th	32 in.	727 lbs.	D
	Fervent in Spirit		
3d	31 in.	712 lbs.	E flat
	Given to Hospitality		
2d	29 in.	629 lbs.	F
	The Sweetness of Her Lips Increasing Learning		
Treble	27 in.	564 lbs.	G
	In God's Law Meditating Day and Night		

In contributing to the memorial fund Professor A. A. Stagg made a condition that every night at 10:05 a special cadence be rung. So it has come about that these bells close each college day with the "Alma Mater" (see p. 133). The bells are chimed for five minutes at the chapel hour (noon) each day, and at 6:00 o'clock they are chimed for ten minutes. On Sunday morning they ring from 10:30 until 10:45 and again for two minutes at 11:00 o'clock—the hour of the Uni-

THE CLOISTER: TOWER GROUP

versity Religious Service. At Convocation, when the President mentions the death of a member of the University, the audience rises and remains standing while the bells sound slowly and impressively "Pleyel's Hymn."

At the foot of the tower in the wall opposite the entrance to Hutchinson Hall is a bronze tablet by Daniel Chester French, bearing a portrait of Mrs. Palmer and this inscription:

JOYFULLY TO RECALL
ALICE FREEMAN PALMER
DEAN OF WOMEN IN THIS UNIVERSITY
1892–1895
THESE BELLS MAKE MUSIC

In the floor opposite the entrance to Hutchinson Hall is a bronze tablet bearing the coat-of-arms of the University, with

an inscription tablet presented by the Class of 1911 commemorating the adoption, in their year of graduation, of the University coat-of-arms.

In the east wall of the cloister, near to the main door of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, is a bronze tablet by Lorado Taft bearing a portrait of Stephen A. Douglas and the inscription:

IN HONOR OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS
WHO IN 1855 GENEROUSLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE FOUNDING OF
THE FIRST UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED
IN CHICAGO THIS TABLET IS
ERECTED IN JUNE 1901 BY THE DECENNIAL
CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

22. LEON MANDEL ASSEMBLY HALL (28)

Leon Mandel Assembly Hall, presented by the Chicago merchant whose name it bears, is the largest assembly room. The main floor has 696 seats; the balcony contains 12 front boxes containing 6 seats each, 10 rear boxes, and 283 other seats. The total seating capacity is 1,111. In addition, the stage for Convocations and University religious services can be made to seat 150 persons. The stage is equipped with footlights, borders, asbestos curtain, and basement dressing-rooms. The organ, built at a cost of $10,000 by the Hutchings Votey Company of Boston, is placed on the west side of the stage, organ screens being placed at either side of the proscenium at the level of the gallery. The window nearest the stage on the left side, made by Tiffany for the Class of 1902, includes the coats-of-arms of Yale, Cambridge, Oxford, and Harvard, and in the center the device of the University of Chicago Class of 1902, its emblem, the rose, being used also in the upper lights.

In this room are held all large meetings of the University. The Convocations at which degrees and honors are conferred

LEON MANDEL ASSEMBLY HALL

are held here, except in June, when the room cannot contain all candidates for degrees and titles, members of the faculties, and trustees. In this room the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Cardinal Mercier. At the University Religious Service each Sunday at 11:00 A.M., at which all friends of the University are welcome, the sermon is preached by a member of the University or by some visiting minister. The University preacher also speaks at the college chapel at noon. The assembly has been addressed by preachers of various denominations, as Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Abbé Felix Klein, Rev. George Adam Smith, Rev. Reginald Campbell. Most memorable was the late Professor C. R. Henderson's service as chaplain throughout almost the first quarter-century. This is the place also of public lectures, such as have been delivered here by Sir Walter Raleigh of Oxford, and Professor

William Howard Taft, or by John Galsworthy and John Masefield on the William Vaughn Moody Foundation. University Public Lectures are announced in the *Weekly Calendar*. The University Orchestral Association here offers a series of concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, founded by Theodore Thomas in the year the University was founded. Ysaye, Schumann-Heink, and other musicians have also appeared in the series. Students of the University likewise present here the programs of their orchestra and other musical clubs. In the spring the comic operas of the Blackfriars are here produced, and throughout the year the English department and the several dramatic organizations present plays.

23. FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT GYMNASIUM (31)

Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, a sternly masculine structure at the northwest corner of University Avenue and 57th Street, was erected as a memorial to his youngest son by A. C. Bartlett, a Chicago business man. The building, 200 feet long by 80 feet in width, is strongly marked by a projecting section suggestive of the gate of Trinity College, Cambridge, which affords space for a monumental staircase and offices. In the entrance hall, directly opposite the main door, are decorations by Frederic Clay Bartlett, brother of the young man for whom the building is a memorial. In the center is a shield with an inscription. *Vires*, the lion above the center, typifies the assistance rendered by physical education to the branches symbolized by the owls, *Scientia* and *Litterae*. The inscription is:

TO
THE ADVANCEMENT OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
AND THE GLORY OF MANLY SPORTS
THIS GYMNASIUM IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF
FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT
A.D. 1880–1900.

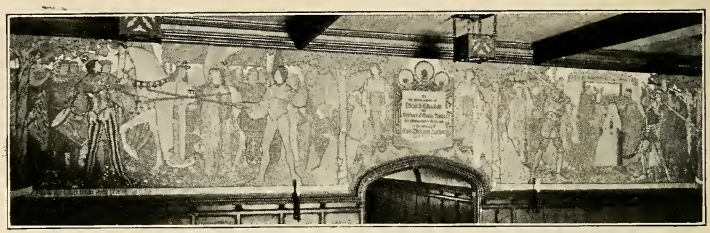
FRANK DICKINSON BARTLETT GYMNASIUM

Mr. Bartlett's mural paintings are of mediaeval athletic contests. The crowd looking on is in gorgeous holiday attire. Many of the ornaments and trappings are raised in *gesso* and gilded in antique gold leaf after the manner of early English and Italian decorations. To the left the subject is a single-stick contest; to the right the contest is with double-edged two-handed swords. The inscriptions are:

So it the fairer body doth procure to habit in, and it more fairly dight with cheerful grace and amiable sight.

How happy is he born and taught that serveth not another's will: whose armour is his honest thought and simple truth his utmost skill.

The window above the main door (best seen in the morning), presented by William Gold Hibbard, one of Mr. Bartlett's associates in business, was designed by Edward D. Sperry of New York and executed in 15,000 pieces by the American



MURAL PAINTINGS, BARTLETT GYMNASIUM

Church Glass and Decorating Company. The subject is the crowning of Ivanhoe by Rowena after the second day's tournament at Ashby de la Zouche. Prince John and his adherents are to the left; Cedric and his friends are on the right. Ivanhoe is kneeling before Rowena. The composition is carried into the upper tier of lancets by the foliage of trees surrounding the lists. Above the trees is the tower of Ashby de la Zouche.

In the basement are the four large dressing-rooms for University athletic teams, pictures of which adorn the quarters; there are also shower baths, Turkish baths, rubbing-room, and special classrooms for wrestling and fencing. On the wall of the rubbing-room is an illuminated motto, "For Chicago, I Will."

On the first floor are the offices of the Director (right), and the examining physician (left), a trophy-room containing a portrait of the Director of Physical Culture and Athletics, A. Alonzo Stagg, painted by Oskar Gross and presented by Alumni of the University. Here also is the swimming-pool, 60×28 feet. The room affords seats for 200 spectators at races and water-polo. The south half of this floor is given over to a dressing-room containing 1,500 lockers and 25 shower baths. The vaulted passage leads to the locker-room (left) and to the athletic field.

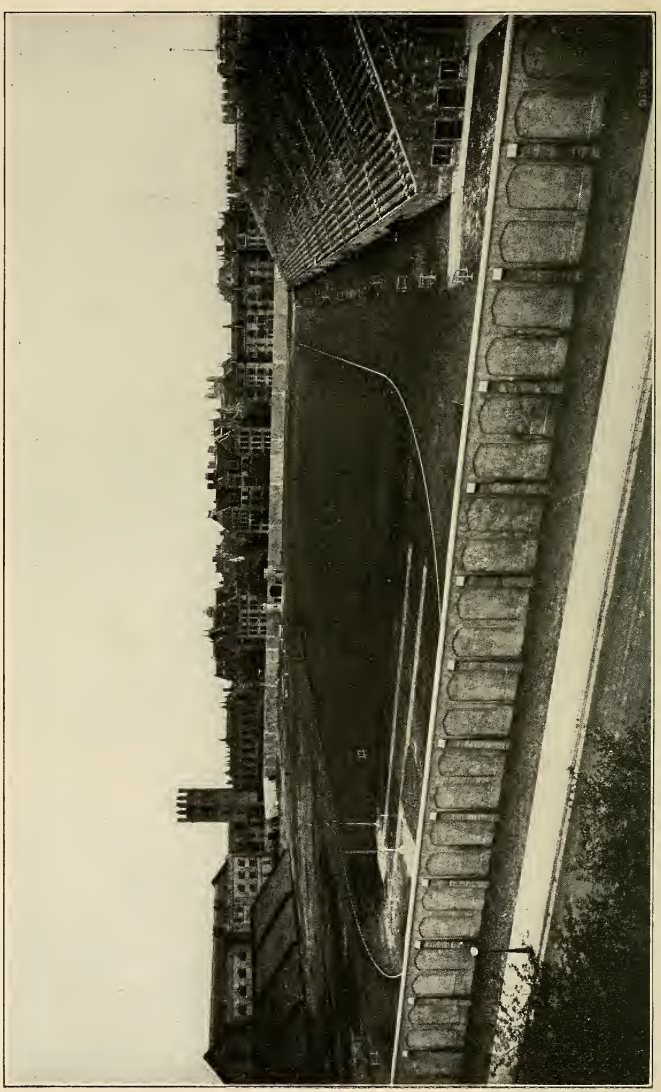
On the second floor is the main exercising room, 75×195 feet, with a suspended running-track 12 feet 6 inches wide at the sides and 16 feet 8 inches wide at the ends. The track, on a line 18 inches from the guard rail, measures 131¼ yards, or

13.41 laps to the mile. The exercising apparatus is adjustable, so that the floor can be speedily cleared, some of the apparatus folding beneath the gallery and some of it being stored beneath the floor in a room 40 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet high. The room when thus cleared makes an audience hall for 2,500 people. It has been so used for Convocation, as when James Bryce was the Convocation orator, in 1907, and when the Northern Baptist Convention met here. It is used annually for the Washington Promenade and other social carnivals.

The building was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge in accordance with suggestions of the Director, Professor A. A. Stagg, and his associate, Dr. J. E. Raycroft. The cornerstone was laid by Mr. A. C. Bartlett, November 28, 1901, and the building was dedicated January 29, 1904. All undergraduate men, unless excused by the examining physician, are required to take physical culture during ten of the quarters of residence required for graduation. Each is also required to learn swimming. The schedule of classes can be found on the bulletin board at the entrance.

24. ATHLETIC GRANDSTAND: STAGG FIELD (37)

Stagg Field, so named in honor of Professor Amos Alonzo Stagg, Director of the Department of Physical Culture and Athletics, who from the beginning, when, according to a student song, he was "pitcher, catcher, coach, shortstop, and half back too," has been a notable force for physical and moral strength among University men, lies between University and Ellis avenues and 56th and 57th streets. It is inclosed by a concrete wall 14 to 17 feet high, pierced by several gates, notably the "Class of 1912 Gate" in 57th Street opposite the north gate of Hull Court. On the west side of the field is a reinforced concrete grandstand, 483 feet 4 inches in length, 99 feet 4 inches in width, and, at the highest point of the towers, 57 feet in height. The grandstand, designed by Shepley, Ruttan &

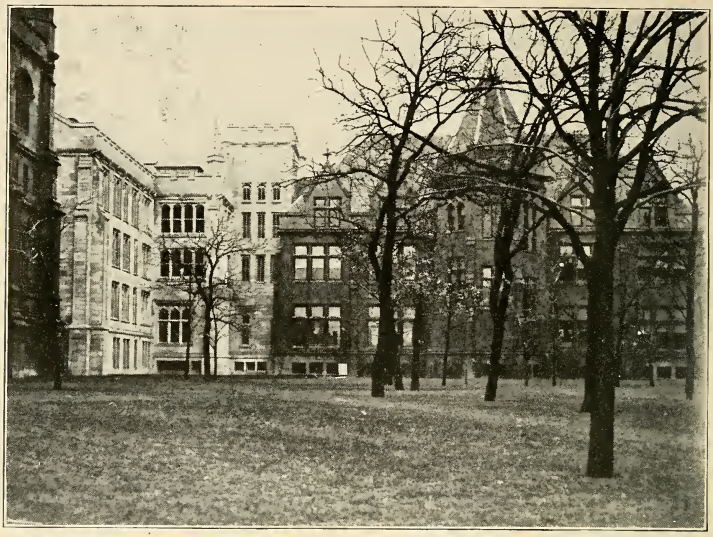


STAGG FIELD

THE GRANDSTAND

Coolidge, is in reality an auxiliary gymnasium, for in addition to quarters for home and visiting teams there are handball courts, squash courts (presented by F. H. Rawson of Chicago), and a rackets court (presented by Harold F. McCormick of the Board of Trustees). The grandstand will seat over 8,000, who through the large number of exits can leave the stand in three or four minutes. Temporary stands erected on the other three sides make it possible to accommodate at the major football games 25,000 persons. In the quadrangles there is provision also for 31 tennis courts; an auxiliary baseball and hockey field is opposite Greenwood Hall. The cross-country runs are along the Midway and through Jackson and Washington Parks.

During the Spring Quarter, 1916, two hundred and sixty men satisfied requirements in physical culture by playing tennis regularly.



ROSENWALD HALL WALKER MUSEUM

25. WALKER MUSEUM (12)

The donor of this building, George C. Walker, deeply impressed by his father's speech at the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848 in which he emphasized the relationship of the productivity of the soil of the Mississippi Valley to its probable population, was always interested in the way Illinois and Chicago exemplified the principle. George C. Walker saw this city grow from a population of fifteen thousand to fifteen hundred thousand. To erect in this growing community a museum of natural history soon became one of his desires. Having been interested in the old University, he offered to give for its re-establishment land at Morgan Park. When plans were made for an entirely new university, he gave land for the secondary school of the institution, the Morgan Park Academy, which after a useful existence ceased in 1907. As a Trustee of the new University, Mr. Walker was fired with

enthusiasm when it was announced that the president of the University of Wisconsin, T. C. Chamberlin, and his colleague, R. D. Salisbury, had decided to join the staff of the University of Chicago, and at this time he gave to the institution the building to be used as a natural history museum. With his cordial consent the structure was made the home of the departments of geology and geography. Not until the erection of Julius Rosenwald Hall, twenty-two years later, was it possible to use the entire building for a museum.

On the first floor, when exhibits are permanently installed, the room will be surrounded by a series of alcoves formed by large exhibition cases. Each alcove will exhibit the life of a given geological period. Some start has already been made in permanent installation on the first floor. The same plan will be carried throughout the museum. On the wall beside the stairway is a portrait of Professor S. W. Williston, painted in 1915 by C. A. Corwin and presented by Mr. Williston's former students.

The central space on the second floor will contain a systematic exhibition of fossil invertebrates. The west room affords space for drawer stacks in which to preserve the several fossil collections belonging to the Museum. Made up of the James, Washburn, Gurley, Sampson, Faber, Van Horne, Bassler, Haines, James Hall, Tiffany, Teller, and many other collections, that of Walker Museum, which is especially rich in paleozoic material of the Mississippi Valley region, contains over 1,000,000 specimens. On this floor also are the offices and classrooms of Dr. Stuart Weller, Professor of Paleontologic Geology and Curator of the Walker Museum.

The exhibition room on the third floor is devoted to anthropology. Here Professor Frederick Starr conducts courses. Among the collections are the Ryerson collection of Mexican archaeology (some 3,000 specimens), the Ryerson collection from the cliff dwellings and cave houses of Utah, the Clement Japanese collection, etc.

JULIUS ROSENWALD HALL, FROM HARPER COURT

26. JULIUS ROSENWALD HALL (39)

Julius Rosenwald Hall was, at the request of the departments of geology and geography, named for a citizen of Chicago, distinguished for the wisdom of his contributions to education and philanthropy, who on his fiftieth birthday, among other gifts of importance to the city of Chicago, presented to the University the funds which erected this building. The cornerstone was

laid by Mr. Rosenwald, June 9, 1914, and the building was dedicated in March, 1915. The architectural features, designed by Holabird & Roche of Chicago, were adapted to plans carefully matured by the departments whose specific needs the building was to meet.

The character and uses of Rosenwald Hall have been clearly expressed in the stone carvings. Above the main entrance in a large panel is the seal of the University, surmounted by a scroll bearing the name of the building. The supporters of the shield are students, capped and gowned, the one carrying in his hand a hammer and the other a theodolite. Immediately below in panels and shield is a frieze of roses, an allusion to the name of the donor. On the right is a relief portrait of Lyell, the foremost English exponent of the principles of geology; on the left is one of Dana, the most revered of American expositors. On the spandrels of the doorway are the seals of the state of Illinois (left) and of the city of Chicago (right). To the left of the doorway an aged man is represented as casting away an old world shrunken by time and scarred by volcanic devastation; to the right is the figure of a child spinning a chaotic mass into the form of a world and sending it forth to find its destiny among celestial spheres.

Other pendants at this level around the building are shields on which are carved the floral emblems of America, England, France, Germany, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain, Japan, Mexico, Wales, Egypt, Persia, and Greece.

Reliefs of the Eastern and Western hemispheres are set to the right and left of the central panel.

The cornice is given declared relief by portraits of eminent men chosen to represent various aspects of the earth sciences, so selected as also to represent national progress in these sciences and the special contributions of American universities. On the north elevation, Hall represents the early development of American stratigraphy and paleontology; Logan, the primitive

geology of Canada; Cuvier, the initiation of vertebrate paleontology; von Buch, a notable stage of general geologic philosophy; Ritter, the evolution of modern geography.

With these portraits are associated fossils and other symbols of the fields represented, among which types of the life of the past are given precedence (east to west): sea-urchin, coral, crinoid, crinoid, gastropod, sea-urchin, trilobite, gastropod, gastropod, bryozoan, pelecypod, gastropod.

The gargoyle at each corner is a restoration of *Limnoscelis*.

West elevation.—On the west cornice, Da Vinci symbolizes the first clear recognition of the meaning of fossils; Werner, the early science of petrology; Barrande, the orderly evolution of Paleozoic life; Reclus, exact cartography; Guyot, the educational development of physical geography.

At the same level are (north to south): crinoid, coral, crinoid, coral, brachiopod.

South elevation.—On the south cornice, Newbury, Dawson, and Alexander Winchell, each in his own way, represent effective diffusion of geologic thought in America at a critical stage when prejudice seriously barred scientific progress; Irving stands for the newer phases of archaeozoic investigation and Williams for the new petrology.

Associated symbols are (west to east): gastropod, brachiopod, crinoid, brachiopod, gastropod, crinoid, brachiopod.

East elevation.—On the east cornice, Marco Polo represents the early dissemination of geographic knowledge in the face of disbelief, and Emmons stands for modern economic geology.

On the east cornice of the wing are: medusa, brachiopod, gastropod, coral, cephalopod, crinoid, gastropod. On the east side of the main building are: coral, pelecypod, cephalopod.

Square tower.—On the square tower to the east are winged gargoyles—a buffalo, a bull, an elephant, and a lion—to represent America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Octagonal tower.—On the octagonal tower, devoted to meteorology, are eight gargoyles, four of which represent the winds (Boreas, Notus, Eurus, and Zephyrus), and four of which are birds emblematic of the aërial realm: the duck, the eagle, the albatross, the condor. The gargoyle at the corner beneath the bronze celestial globe is a restoration of a Permian reptile, *Lepidosaurus*. Near the tower entrance is a panel bearing a shield on which are carved a geologist's collecting bag and hammers, together with a scroll with the legend: "Dig and Discover." Adjacent are carvings of a candle, a book, and a mural crown.

In the basement, in addition to conference rooms for classes in general geology (1 and 3), is a lecture-room seating one hundred and eighty-one. The basement provides space also for a dark room and rooms for dynamic geology, mineralogy, physiographic modeling, lathe and section work, a high-temperature and high-pressure laboratory, and a workshop. In the left center is a seismograph, for which a solid concrete four-foot pier is sunk to the solid rock, $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the floor. The seismographic records are in charge of the United States Weather Bureau.

On the first floor is a museum room, marked architecturally by a carved wooden screen at the main entrance and by corbels bearing bas-reliefs of Humboldt, Richtofen, Le Conte, Powell, Shaler, and Sir John Murray—portraits selected, not as personal memorials, but as emblems of progress in special phases of earth sciences. In the cases are type collections of minerals, rocks, ores, and economic products, and a synoptic series of fossils arranged in historical order. The selection throughout is made with reference to class work. A few steps above the museum floor are a classroom for elementary geology and geography, a topographical map laboratory (14), two geological map laboratories (12 and 13), and in connection with them four rooms (10, 11, 15, and 16) for conferences, in which small groups of students

meet instructors for critical work on maps. In this way even in large classes individual attention to each student is possible.

On the second floor are the offices of Professor T. C. Chamberlin (Room 22A), Professor R. D. Salisbury, Head of the Department of Geology (Room 20B), and Professor H. H. Barrows, Head of Department of Geography (Room 20A). Here also are the rooms of Professors J. P. Goode (23), R. T. Chamberlin (22B), and E. S. Bastin (24). Room 25 is a seminar room. The main geology classroom is Room 26. Rooms 27 and 28 are devoted to geography. The west portion of this floor contains the book-stacks and the departmental reading-room with seventy-two seats at ample tables. In the reading-room are portraits painted by Ralph Clarkson and presented by friends and former students of the subjects: Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, Professor and until 1919 Head of the Department of Geology, and Rollin D. Salisbury, Professor and Head of the Department of Geology. There is also a bronze bust of Professor Chamberlin by Lorado Taft.

On the third floor are: Room 30, a geochemical laboratory; 31 and 32, devoted to mineralogy; 33, a laboratory for economic geology; 34, a classroom for economic geology and elementary mineralogy; 35, a special laboratory; 36, a dark room; 37, a classroom for advanced classes in geology and for the departmental seminar; 38, for petrology and petrography, with an adjoining small laboratory for high-temperature and other work. Room 39 is a graduate-study room from which open six small offices for members of the departmental staff.

On the fourth floor Room 40 is devoted to research in geography. Most of the rooms on the floor are devoted to small research offices for advanced students. Room 48 is the office of Professor F. R. Moulton of the Department of Astronomy, who has his office in this building because of his close co-operation with Professor Chamberlin in work upon the cosmical subjects, the rigidity of the earth, and other problems.

THE LAW SCHOOL

Room 49, the "council room," is assigned to departmental conferences, to examinations for higher degrees, and to social gatherings. Room 40 gives access also to the 92-foot tower in which are the offices and recording instruments of the completely equipped United States Weather Bureau, which may be visited at hours posted on the bulletin board.

27. THE LAW SCHOOL (29)

The Law School occupies a building erected especially for it in 1904 at a cost of $248,653. The cornerstone was laid April 2, 1903, by President Theodore Roosevelt. The building is three stories high, 175 feet long, and 80 feet wide, remotely suggestive of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. On the first floor are four lecture-rooms, two of which are in theater form. On the walls are hung the Charles B. Pike collection of some two hundred and fifty legal portraits. In the South Room are hung

THE LAW READING-ROOM

the English chancellors, lord keepers, vice-chancellors, and a few prime ministers. In the North Room are the common-law judges of the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer. In the corridor and stairway are the justices of the United States Supreme Court. In the Court Room are the other American judges and lawyers. In the West Room are the Scottish and Irish judges and English lawyers. The mezzanine floor is occupied by the library stackroom, connected with the reading-room above by electric book-lifts and designed to contain steel stacks for 90,000 volumes. Opening into the stackroom are studies for members of the Faculty and the Librarian's room. On the third floor is the reading-room, a great hall with high, timbered ceiling, 165 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet high, lighted on all sides by Gothic windows. It has wall shelves for 14,000 books and

PROPOSED LIBRARY GROUP AS SEEN FROM THE MIDWAY

provides space for tables accommodating 400 readers. Adjoining the reading-room is the office of the Dean. In the basement is the smoking-room and the locker-room, containing several hundred steel mesh lockers for the use of students.

28. WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY (36)

From 1892 to 1902 the General Library of the University was housed in a temporary one-story building, which also gave accommodation to the University Press and the Gymnasium. This building stood where Hutchinson Court is now located. In 1902, on the completion of the University Press Building on the corner of 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, the Library accompanied the Press to the new location. Here also it remained ten years.

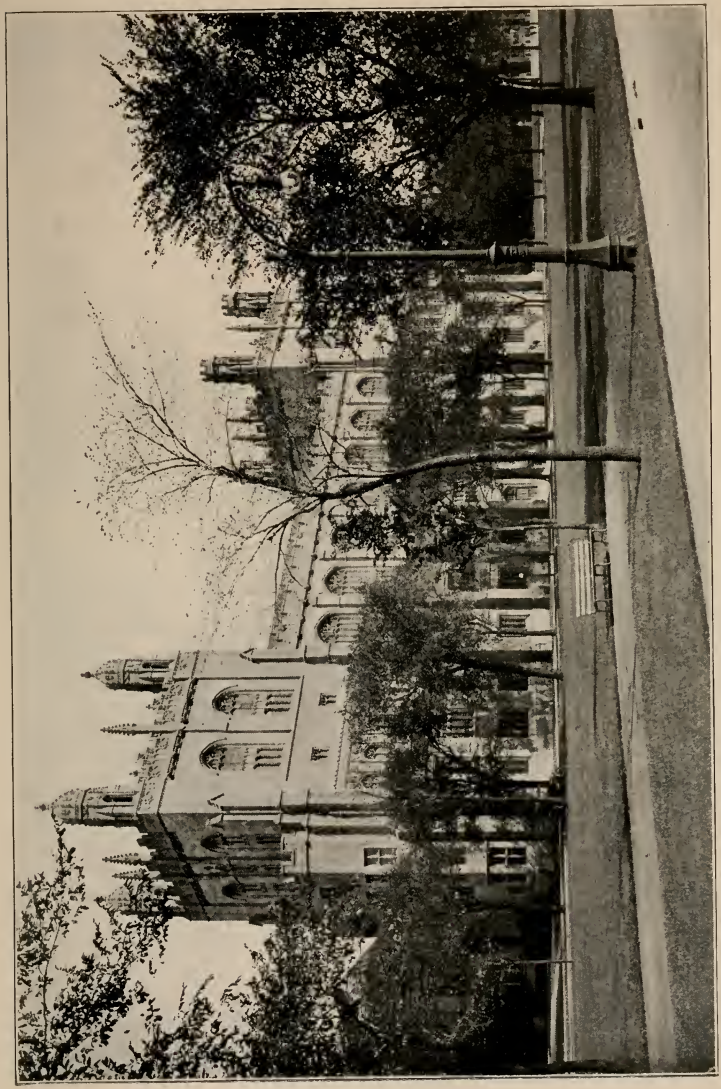
The first active steps toward the erection of a permanent central library building for the University were taken in the same year in which the Library was located in the Press Building. On June 24, 1902, on recommendation of President Harper, the Board of Trustees appointed a Library Commission which included, besides the President himself, three members of the Board of Trustees and six members of the Faculties. The report of this Commission, presented to and adopted by the Board of Trustees in August of the same year, recommended that the main library building be made the central member of a group of

PROPOSED LIBRARY GROUP AS SEEN FROM THE QUADRANGLES

nine buildings, which should include buildings for the Divinity School, the Law School, the Historical and Social Science Group, the Philosophy Group, the Classical Group, the Modern Language Group, and the Oriental Group; that each of these buildings contain a departmental library for the departments housed in it; and that the buildings be so constructed that the reading-room of each departmental library should be on approximately the same level with that of the central building and in easy communication with it by bridge or otherwise. The Commission also recommended that the central library building be erected in the center of the Midway frontage of the main quadrangle, flanked on the west by the buildings for Modern Languages and Classics and on the east by those of the Historical and Social Science Group. The Haskell Oriental Museum had already been built. The Law Building was begun the following spring. The Divinity School was assigned space north of Haskell, and Philosophy and Psychology north of the Law School.

Tentative plans for all the buildings of the Library Group as thus planned were drawn in connection with the preparation of the report of the Commission. Those of the Library itself were repeatedly restudied by the architects, Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, in the next six years, and submitted for criticism, not only to the Board of Trustees, but to many of the librarians of the country.

On the death of President Harper in January, 1906, there was a widespread feeling that there should be erected on the



WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

A HARPER TURRET

University Quadrangles some permanent and worthy memorial of the first President of the University, and it was soon decided that that memorial should take the form of a central library building erected in accordance with the plan which President Harper himself had taken part in shaping.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller promised to give three-fourths of whatever amount should be given for this purpose up to $800,000. To meet this offer $210,992.82 was subscribed and duly paid by over two thousand individual givers. These gifts and the interest accumulated before and during the process of building yielded $1,045,552. Of this sum $815,506 was spent upon the building and its furniture, and $216,000 (after deduction for some incidentals) set aside as an endowment fund for the physical maintenance of the building.

Ground was broken January 10, 1910, on the fourth anniversary of the death of President Harper. The cornerstone was laid June 14, 1910. The building was dedicated June 11, 1912, two years and five months from the breaking of ground. It was opened to the use of readers at the beginning of the Summer Quarter, Tuesday, June 18, 1912.

The library is in 59th Street between Ellis and University avenues, and forms the south boundary of Harper Court. The building is 262 feet long and 81 feet wide. The highest point of the towers is 135 feet above the ground. The demand for beauty has been met in these towers, the east one being suggestive of the belfry of Christ Church Hall, Oxford.

In the carvings, both exterior and interior, in addition to the traditional designs characteristic of the Gothic architecture, much use has been made of the coats-of-arms of European, American, and Asiatic universities and of the printers' marks of the most famous European printers. The following is a list of the universities and colleges whose coats-of-arms or seals are carved on the building, and of the inscriptions, arranged according to location:

South elevation.—Between the first- and second-story windows of the West Tower: west side: Toronto, McGill; center: Williams, Bowdoin, Amherst, Brown; east side: Dublin, Edinburgh.

Over the third-story window of the West Tower, from left to right: London, Leyden, Göttingen, Upsala, Aberdeen, Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Salamanca, Leipzig, Heidelberg, Geneva, Manchester, Vienna.

Over the third-story window of the East Tower, seven Oxford shields and seven Cambridge shields as follows: New College, Christ Church, Balliol, Oriel, Magdalen, Trinity, Oxford University; Cambridge University, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Kings, Trinity, Emmanuel, St. John's.

On the parapet over the central window of the Reading-Room: The University of Chicago.

North elevation.—Over the third-story windows: West Tower: Harvard, Northwestern, Indiana, Johns Hopkins, Minnesota, Michigan, Princeton; East Tower: Wisconsin, Denison, Cornell, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Vassar, California.

THE BRIDGES, HARPER LIBRARY

On the parapet over the Reading-Room are the coats-of-arms of Annapolis, The United States of America, West Point.

On the parapet over the center of the Reading-Room, north elevation, are the words: "Science, Art, Literature."

Over the central north entrance is the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Over the second-story windows above the main entrance to the West Tower: Yale, Virginia, Illinois, Leland Stanford Junior.

Over the main entrance of the West Tower are the coats-of-arms of the University of Chicago and the United States of America.

Of the four entrances to Harper Library the one in the West Tower is treated architecturally as the principal one, for here, on the south wall near the door to the President's office, is the dedicatory tablet executed by Tiffany and given by the Class of 1912:

TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
BORN 1856 DIED 1906
THIS BUILDING WAS ERECTED
BY GIFTS OF THE FOUNDER OF THE UNIVERSITY
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND FACULTIES
ALUMNI STUDENTS AND OTHER FRIENDS
A.D. 1912

In the entrance hall of the West Tower printers' marks are carved on the stone corbels supporting the elaborately carved oak beams of the ceiling. On the south side they run from east to west, as follows: (1) The device of *Johann Froben*, Basle, the last years of the fifteenth century and the first quarter of the sixteenth. (Two hands holding upright a

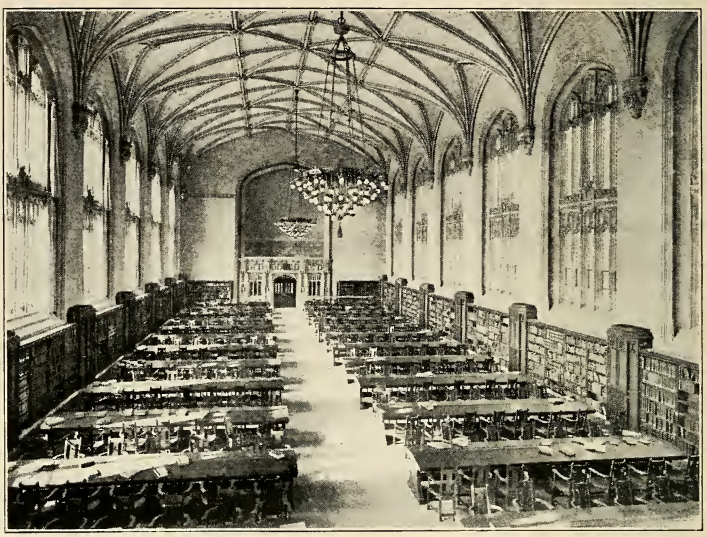
THE MAIN ENTRANCE

caduceus, on which is perched a bird. The two serpents are crowned.) *Froben.* (2) Device introduced by *Christopher Plantin* about the middle of the sixteenth century. (A pair of compasses directed by a hand.) The best known of several devices used by the famous Plantins of Antwerp, printers and publishers. *Labore et Constantia.* (3) Device of *Gerardus Wolsschatius*, Antwerp, first quarter of the seventeenth century. (An anchor held by two hands reaching from the clouds. The Greek letters Alpha and Omega—the beginning and the end—and Chi Rho, the first letters of the name of the Savior.) *Concordia.* (4) Device of *Marcus Amadorus*, Venice, 1569. (A stork.) *Vigilat nec Fatiscit.* On the north side the same series is repeated in the same order from west to east. To the right of the memorial tablet is the door of the President's office (Rooms W11, 13, 15, 17), in the anteroom of which hang historical photographs and portraits of Convocation orators. The door to the left leads to the two floors of underground steel stacks. Admission to the stacks can be secured on application to the Director. Beyond the doors in the east wall is the Harper Assembly Room, seating one hundred and

THE HARPER ENTRANCE HALL

sixty. Lecturers like Rabindranath Tagore and Abel le Franc have addressed the University in this room. The other rooms on this floor are used for classes and to house reserve books, rare books, the Lane collection, and the office of the Reader's Department.

On the stairway in the west hall, halfway up the first flight, appears the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago. The second floor is devoted chiefly to library administration. Room W21 contains the acquisition department, and just east of it is the cataloguing and classification sections wherein is conducted the cataloguing and labeling of new and old books, according to the Library of Congress system. Beyond the cataloguing room are the offices of the Director and the Associate Director. The east end of this floor is given over to stackrooms, to binding office, staff lunchroom, and office of the Department of



THE HARPER READING-ROOM

Sociology. Rooms 22 and 24 are used by the classification division. Room M20 is a women's rest and conversation room.

From the hall on the third floor of the west tower, where there is a checkroom, entrance is had to the public card-catalogue and delivery room. By turning to the right one reaches by a passageway and bridge the Haskell Oriental Museum and Divinity Library. By turning sharply to the left beside the brass rail the visitor reaches the chief glory of the building, the main reading-room. It is 140 feet long and 53 feet wide and the highest point of the tile ceiling is 47 feet above the floor. There are seats for three hundred and sixty-four readers, and the open shelves afford room for commonly used reference books. The stone walls, the groined ceiling, and the window traceries give to the room a great dignity and beauty, which is enriched also by the carvings.

DETAIL OF WEST SCREEN, HARPER READING-ROOM

On the screen at the west end are the coats-of-arms of the following universities of the Western Hemisphere: Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Columbia, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Chicago.

Above the screen, on the wall of the gallery, is the following inscription, carved in the stone: "Read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider" (Bacon). In the space above will ultimately be a mural painting.

On the screen at the east end are the coats-of-arms of the following universities of the Eastern Hemisphere: Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Bologna, Tokyo, Calcutta.

Above the screen, on the wall of the gallery, is the following inscription: "Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning" (Rom. 15:4). In the space above this there will be a mural painting.

On the corbels supporting the ceiling arches are printers' marks arranged on the north side from west to east, and on the south side from east to west, in the following order: (1) One of the devices used by the *Elzevirs* of Amsterdam. First used by Isaac Elzevir in 1620. (An elm tree over which a vine is growing; under it a hermit.) *Non Solus*. (2) Device of *William Caxton*, the first English printer, 1476–91. (3) Device of *Johannes Columbius*, Deventer, middle of seventeenth century. (An open book displayed on the breast of the Phoenix, and inscribed with the Greek letters Alpha and Omega.) *Renovabitur*. (4) Device of *Henning Grosse*, Leipzig, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. (Hercules with lion

DETAIL OF EAST SCREEN, HARPER READING-ROOM

skin and club.) *Sic Itur ad Astra.* (5) Device of *Guillaume Rouille*, Lyons, 1545 to about 1590. (An eagle arising on a globe, two serpents.) *In Virtute et Fortuna.* (6) Device used by *Thomas Vantrollier*, London and Edinburgh, about 1565–1605; also by *John Norton*, London, beginning of seventeenth century. (An anchor held by a hand reaching from the clouds.) *Anchora Spei.* (7) Device by *Theodosius Rihelius*, Strasburg, third quarter of sixteenth century. (A winged woman.) (8) Device introduced by *Aldus Manutius*, in 1502, founder of the great Venetian house of Aldus, which published books from about 1495 to the opening of the seventeenth century. In the ceiling itself the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago, and the monogram HML (Harper Memorial Library) are repeated.

At the east end of the room is the Gunsaulus collection of early books and manuscripts, the Hodge collection of books and manuscripts of the Reformation period, and the Eckels collection of Cromwelliana.

Passing through the screen one finds on the right the reading-room for graduate students in the Historical Group in which hangs a portrait of the first head of the History Department, Hermann Eduard von Holst, painted by Karl Marr of Munich. Across the hall is the Manuscript Room (E30). A complete catalogue of manuscripts was issued in 1912 by the Curator of Manuscripts, Professor E. J. Goodspeed. The Butler-Gunsaulus collection of manuscripts, chiefly of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, etc., may be examined on application to the Director's office.

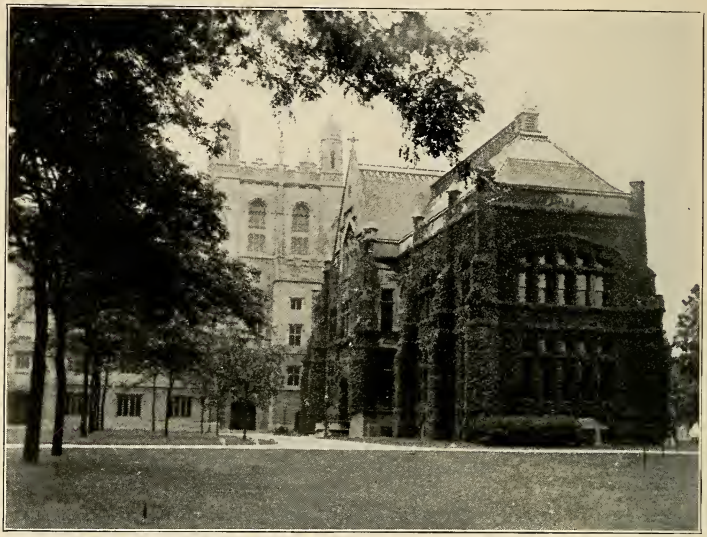
The passage beside the History Reading-Room leads by a bridge, from which there is (left) a view of Harper Court and (right) of the Women's Halls, to the Law Library, in the south end of which is the Periodical Room of the general library. An exit beside the Manuscript Room leads to the hallway of the East Tower.

By the elevator or stairs access is had to E32 on the mezzanine floor, where is the Erskine M. Phelps collection of portraits, busts, medals, orders, and personal relics of Napoleon and his period, access to which may be secured on application at the desk of the History Reading-Room (E31) or at the Director's office (M23).

The fourth floor of the East Tower affords offices for the Departments of Political Science (E42) and Household Administration (E47), a seminar and faculty room (E41), and a conversation room for men (E40).

The fifth floor of the East Tower is the headquarters of the Department of Sociology (E50, 52, 54) and the Department of Political Economy (E51, 53, 55, 57). In the East Tower the sixth floor is given over to the Department of History (E60, 61, 62, 63, 67). From this floor a stairway leads to the fanroom and to the roof, access to which is possible only with the consent of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

In the West Tower the third mezzanine floor contains a conversation room for men and affords access to the gallery of the Reading-Room. The fourth floor contains reading-rooms for the graduate students of the Modern Language Group. The fifth floor affords offices for the Department of Philosophy and a reading-room for graduate students in that department. On the sixth floor are the office of the librarian of the School of Commerce and Administration and the library and consultation room of the same school.



HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM

29. HASKELL ORIENTAL MUSEUM (14)

Haskell Oriental Museum, on the west side of Harper Court, is connected with the Library by a bridge and will be similarly connected with the Theological Building to the north. At the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, great interest in religion was aroused by the so-called "World's Parliament of Religions," in which Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church, was a moving spirit. Inspired by this interest, Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, the widow of Frederick Haskell, a Chicago merchant and member of Dr. Barrows' church, founded the Haskell lectureship in Comparative Religion, and a little later added another $20,000 to found the Barrows Lectures in India in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and some other chief cities of Hindustan, where a large number of educated Hindus are familiar with the English language. These

lectures are given every three years. An interest in the Orient also led to the gift of Haskell Oriental Museum—one of the first buildings dedicated to oriental studies. July 1, 1895, the first public cornerstone exercises of the University were held when the stone of this building was laid. It bears inscriptions in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew:

Greek: He was the true light that coming into the world enlighteneth every man.

Latin: Light out of the east.

Hebrew: The entrance of thy words giveth light.

On the first floor the north half of the building is given over to the Haskell Assembly Room where the Haskell Lectures have been delivered. This room was used by President Harper for his Sunday-morning Bible classes. Here his body lay in state the day before his funeral. The four recitation rooms on this floor are used by the Divinity School. The south end of the building, formerly the President's office, is until the erection of the Theological Building the office of the Dean of the Divinity School. Here also are professorial offices and the office of the American Institute of Sacred Literature.

On the second floor at the north end is the office of the Museum Director, Professor James H. Breasted, who is also Director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, founded in 1919 by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In the north museum and the south museum on this floor, in the corridors, and in the south museum on the top floor are the collections. In these Hither Asia, the Far Orient, and Egypt are represented.

Under Hither Asia are included both the biblical and the Babylonian-Assyrian collections. The former comprises maps, casts, and photographs illustrating Palestine and other Bible lands, besides original objects revealing oriental life, ancient and modern.

The Babylonian-Assyrian collection contains about nine hundred cuneiform documents. These, with numerous ancient

utensils and ornaments, are from excavations at Bismaya, made through the University's own Oriental Exploration Fund, augmented by gifts from Mr. R. Campbell Thompson, Mr. T. W. Robinson, and others. Casts of sculpture, chiefly from originals in the British Museum, complete the exhibit.

From the Far Orient comes a comparative-religion collection illustrating Hinduism, and especially Japanese Buddhism and Shintoism. The several hundred cultus-objects are mostly loaned by Dr. Edmund Buckley, who himself collected them during a long residence in the East. Six eighteenth-century Hindu paintings from Calcutta were given by Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. A notable collection of Chinese coins was presented by Mr. Jacob Speicher of Shanghai.

The Egyptian collection, the largest in the Museum, embraces nearly ten thousand original monuments, from all the great epochs of Egyptian history. They have come chiefly from the excavations of Petrie, Quibell, and Naville, besides a collection made in the Nile Valley for the University by the Director in 1894–95. Most notable is the series of about two thousand ancient oriental weights collected by the Egypt Exploration Fund and presented to the Museum. There is also a large collection of casts and photographs.

THE THEOLOGICAL BUILDING

The Divinity School of the University of Chicago perpetuates the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, an institution originally established and still controlled by the corporation known as "The Baptist Theological Union located at Chicago." The institution was fully organized in 1867, and for twenty-five years enjoyed an uninterrupted prosperity. When Mr. Rockefeller made his first subscription of $1,000,000 to the University, he made it a condition of the gift that the Seminary should become the Divinity School of the University. In order to realize this condition he further stipulated that $100,000 of

his subscription should be used for the erection of a building for the Seminary on the University Campus, and that $100,000 of it should be set apart for the further endowment of the Seminary. In keeping with these requirements Articles of Agreement were entered into between the boards of the two institutions by which the Theological Seminary became the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

For theological instruction, including the work of the Divinity School and the seminaries and houses affiliated with the University, a gift of $200,000 was announced in March, 1916. Mrs. Joseph Bond gave $50,000 for a chapel in memory of her husband, a former trustee of the Divinity School. Ground was broken June 6, 1916, in the central quadrangle, north of Haskell Oriental Museum, at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Divinity School.

HARPER COURT

Harper Court is bounded by the William Rainey Harper Memorial Library, the Law School, and Julius Rosenwald Hall, Haskell Oriental Museum, and the new Theological Building. The Court when used for Convocation affords seating space for over 5,000 persons. The locusts, planted in 1892, will ultimately be replaced by elms in conformity with the general scheme of planting.

30. THE CLASSICS BUILDING: HIRAM KELLY MEMORIAL (38)

The Classics Building, at the corner of East 59th Street and Ellis Avenue, almost the spot where ground was broken in 1891, is the "Hiram Kelly Memorial," for which Mrs. Hiram Kelly, the donor of Kelly Hall and Green Hall, bequeathed a fund of $150,000. The cornerstone was laid by Professor Frank Bigelow Tarbell, June 9, 1914, when Professor William Gardner Hale delivered an address. The building was finished in

CLASSICS BUILDING: HIRAM KELLY MEMORIAL

March, 1915, and occupied at the opening of the Spring Quarter. It was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

On the ground floor are six classrooms and an assembly room for public lectures. Book stacks occupy the rest of the space on this floor and the corresponding space on the two floors above, as well as the entire basement. On the second floor are offices of professors in the Departments of the Classical Group, a seminar room, three rooms reserved for special research work, a men's common room, and a women's common room. Each common room, about 40×18 feet, contains a fireplace, appropriate furniture, and a kitchenette for the preparation and serving of light refreshments. Each room is equipped, moreover, for stereopticon lectures and blackboard demonstrations, the blackboards being hidden behind the paneled walls. For large gatherings the two rooms can be thrown into one by means of

concealed doors. On the third floor are rooms for paleography and epigraphy, the Department of the History of Art, the Library Adviser, and the main reading-room. This last is the chief architectural feature of the interior. Its size is 40×48 feet exclusive of an alcove, 8×40 feet. The room is two stories in height and has a hammer-beam roof. On carved wooden shields are the names and arms of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. The reproductions, in marble and bronze, of classical busts are the gift of Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus. The museum room, 33×83 feet, and some additional staff offices are on the fourth floor.

The Classics Building is the west unit of the Midway group, of which the Harper Memorial Library is the central feature. Architecturally the building conforms to the spirit of the Harper Library. The fine proportions and graceful windows, and especially the loggia above the main entrance from the Quadrangle, contribute to the artistic success of the building.

Further interest is given the structure by the stone carvings. On the north elevation at the right of the main entrance is a copy of an antique head now in the Louvre; and at the left a copy of the so-called Seneca. Directly above the tracery work in the loggia is the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago. In the corners just above the loggia are carved illustrations of Aesop's fable of The Fox and the Crow. At the left other subjects from the fables appear in this order: The Old Hound, The Lion and the Bulls, The Fox and the Crow, The Wolf and the Sheep, The Fox and the Crane, The Old Hound, The Lion and the Bulls, The Fox and the Crane, and The Lion and the Mouse. High above the loggia is a grotesque mask. At the base of the oriel is a carving of Hercules and the Dogs.

On the east side, at the decorative window in the first story, are heads of Demosthenes and Sophocles.

On the south elevation the carvings under the oriels represent, from east to west, Hercules and the Dogs, Menelaus,

Classics Building South Divinity Hall

IN THE GRADUATE QUADRANGLE

Hercules and the Lion. The carved heads at the central windows in the first story are, from east to west, Homer, Cicero, Socrates, Plato. In the cornice is continued, from east to west, the series from Aesop's fables: The Wolf and the Sheep, The Fox and the Crane, The Old Hound, The Lion and the Bulls, The Fox and the Crane, The Lion and the Mouse,

The Fox and the Crow, The Lion, the Bear, and the Fox, The Fox and the Crane, The Wolf and the Sheep, The Dog in the Manger, The Ass's Shadow, The Lion and the Mouse, The Fox and the Crow, The Wolf and the Sheep.

On the west elevation the carving on the lower part of the oriel represents a faun. In the cornice are, from south to north, these subjects: The Fox and the Crow, The Lion and the Mouse, The Fox and the Crane, The Lion and the Bulls, The Old Hound, The Fox and the Crane, The Wolf and the Sheep.

31. GREENWOOD HALL

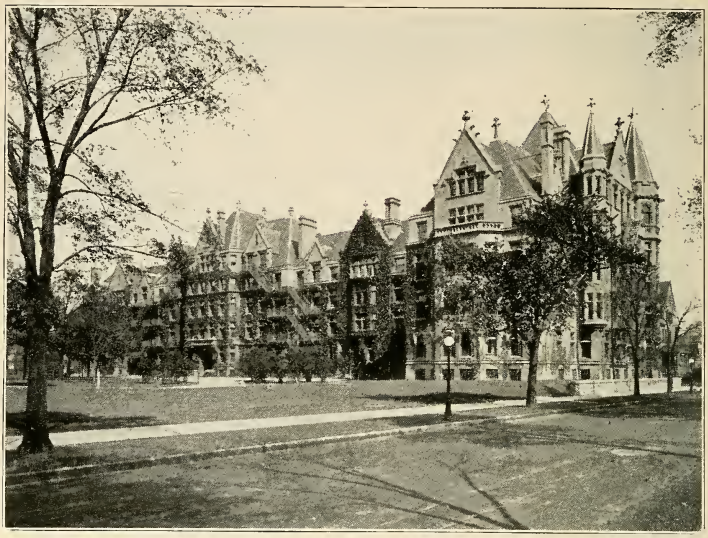
Greenwood Hall at 6030 Greenwood Avenue is an apartment building which in 1909 was transformed into a residence for fifty-one women.

THE WOMEN'S QUADRANGLE

The Women's Quadrangle is so named because of the Women's Halls on the east side of this space. It is inclosed also by Walker Museum, Julius Rosenwald Hall, and the Law Building. It is the scene of receptions and garden parties; it has been used also for Convocation and for out-of-door theatrical exhibitions. The Masque in dedication of Ida Noyes Hall was presented here in June, 1916. Here also are the recording instruments of the United States Weather Bureau.

32. NANCY FOSTER HALL (8)

Nancy Foster Hall, a residence hall for women at the northwest corner of 59th Street and University Avenue, was the outcome of President Harper's presentation to the Chicago Woman's Club of the need for provision for women students. This, one of the earliest gifts of Chicago citizens, seemed to stamp with approval the University attitude toward women. Mrs. Nancy Foster was the daughter of Deacon John Smith



THE WOMEN'S HALLS

of Elm Hill, Peterboro, New Hampshire. In 1840 she came to Chicago as the wife of Dr. John H. Foster and lived in Lake Street, later in Madison Street. Just before the Civil War they moved to Belden Avenue and Clark Street to a house which was perhaps the last one burned in the great fire. After Dr. Foster died in 1874, Mrs. Foster made her home with her daughter, Mrs. George E. Adams, through whom she made her gifts to the University. Mrs. Foster felt that the hall itself was only her initial gift; and so she and Mrs. Adams sought to furnish the house not only comfortably but with taste—giving now a piano or grandfather's clock, now rugs, tables, or etchings—so that the sixty-eight residents in the house might not live in a "dormitory," but in a refined, dignified, comfortable home. The spirit of Mrs. Foster's gifts has been continued in the life of the house by the Head and the members.

Visitors ring at the front door and are admitted to the parlors on the first floor. Above the fireplace in the Seniors' dining-room is a portrait by William M. Chase of the first Head of Foster House, Professor Myra Reynolds. Above the fireplace in the living-room is a portrait by Anna Klumpke of Mrs. Nancy Foster.

33. KELLY HALL (10)

Kelly Hall, a residence hall for women, was the first gift of Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, donor also of Green Hall in memory of her parents (*see* Green Hall) and the Hiram Kelly Memorial (*see* Classics Building). Mrs. Kelly was married to Hiram Kelly in 1860 and went by way of steamer and the Panama Railway to live in Sacramento, California, where Mr. Kelly had a general store, fitting out miners and mine mills. His was a large business with branches in Virginia City and Carson City. During these years the Kellys were neighbors of C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, interested in the new railways, who sought to have Mr. Kelly join them. He, however, decided in 1865 to return to the East. So sick that he could not speak, Mr. Kelly was carried for eleven days across the Isthmus of Nicaragua while Mrs. Kelly walked beside him through the dense growth. The rest of their lives, except for a foreign tour, they spent in Chicago. Mr. Kelly died in 1889, soon after occupying a new home in Prairie Avenue. Mrs. Kelly died in 1904. The hall houses 42 students. It was first occupied October 1, 1893. Visitors ring at the front door.

34. GREEN HALL (11)

Green Hall, a residence hall for women, bears the name of the parents of the donor, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly (*see* Kelly Hall). Her father, Turpin Green, was a son of Caleb Green, a cousin of General Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame. Her

mother, Martha, was daughter of another Revolutionary soldier. Both were Baptists and both were widely known for their benevolence. Their daughter presented, May 17, 1898, $50,000 for the hall, which was opened January 1, 1899. The Dean of Women, Professor Marion Talbot, is Head of the House. Visitors ring at the front door and are admitted to the parlors, reading-room, and dining-room on the first floor.

35. BEECHER HALL (9)

Beecher Hall, a residence hall for women, was erected by Mrs. Jerome Beecher, a sister of Silas B. Cobb, as a memorial to her husband, who was one of the earliest of Chicago citizens to contribute to the first fund for a university. The hall is in size like Kelly Hall, erected at the same time and opened October 1, 1893. Admission to the parlors on the first floor may be secured by ringing the bell at the front door. A portrait of Mrs. Beecher is above the fireplace in the dining-room.

THE QUADRANGLE CLUB

At the southeast corner of 58th Street and University Avenue is the Quadrangle Club. Although a separate corporation, it is closely identified with the University through its membership, which is made up chiefly of persons connected with the University. The building was erected by C. B. Atwood, who designed the Fine Arts Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, which has long stood in Jackson Park as the Field Museum; the east portion of the structure was planned by Howard Van Doren Shaw. The club, organized in 1893, will occupy a building to be erected by the University at the southeast corner of 57th Street and University Avenue from designs by Howard Van Doren Shaw. The Clubhouse, to be erected at the north end of the lot, will include a suite for official guests of the University.

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
(Projected Plan)

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The Chicago Theological Seminary is on the north side of 58th Street between University and Woodlawn avenues. The present building is used for residence and administration. Ultimately there will be a central building containing a library and assembly hall and an eastern building which will be the home for the President. All will conform in style with the present building on University Avenue.

DISCIPLES DIVINITY HOUSE

The Disciples Divinity House has a property at the northeast corner of 57th Street and University Avenue. The temporary structure of the Hyde Park Church of the Disciples will be removed and the Chapel of the Divinity House will be erected on the site, to be used jointly by members of the Disciples Divinity House and the Hyde Park Church of the Disciples.

THE DISCIPLES DIVINITY HOUSE
(Projected Plan)

The north side of the property will afford space for a dormitory, and at the east end of the lot will be offices, classrooms, and a library.

36. LEXINGTON HALL (30)

When in 1902 separate instruction for Junior College men and women was inaugurated, men were assigned to the building discarded by the School of Education and a new temporary structure was erected for women. Like Ellis Hall it was named for the adjacent street, now called University Avenue. It has been occupied since the Spring Quarter, 1903. Until the opening of Ida Noyes Hall the structure in its 14 rooms provided an office and dining-room for the Women's Commons, headquarters for the Young Women's Christian League, the Neighborhood Clubs, and Spelman House, an organization of undergraduate women. Here are the stores and bakery of the

LEXINGTON HALL

University Commons. Here also is the University Nursery, a co-operative venture of members of the University Community.

THE SITE OF THE CHAPEL

In presenting his final gift of $10,000,000, the Founder directed that the amount of $1,500,000 should be devoted to a chapel, which, "dominant in its architecture, may proclaim that the University in its ideal is dominated by the spirit of religion."

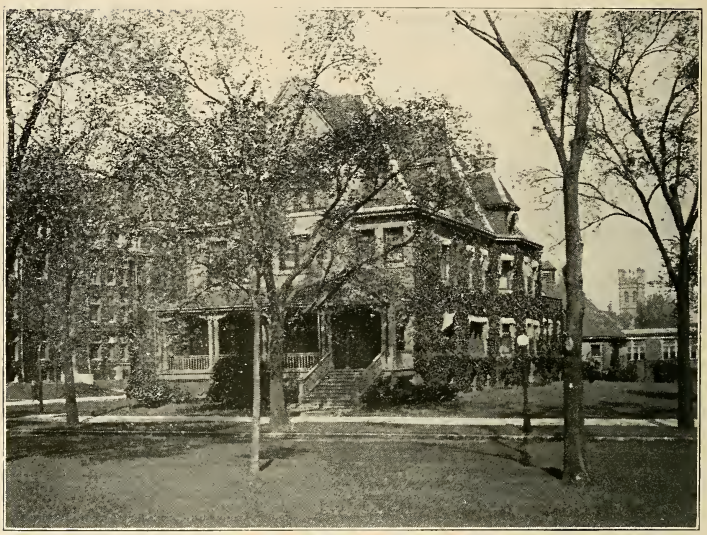
In the original sketch for the University buildings it was proposed to place the chapel in the central quadrangle at 58th Street and University Avenue. It is now proposed, therefore, to devote the entire block from University Avenue to Woodlawn Avenue and from 58th to 59th Street to this purpose. The architect of the chapel is Bertram Goodhue, of New York.

LA MAISON FRANÇAISE

In June, 1919, the building at 5810 Woodlawn Avenue was opened as a home for women students of French.

WOODLAWN HOUSE

At 5820–24 Woodlawn Avenue two buildings provide accommodations for women organized as Woodlawn House in 1918.



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

37. THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (13)

At the northeast corner of 59th Street and University Avenue is the residence erected in 1895 for the President of the University. It was designed by Henry Ives Cobb.

38. IDA NOYES HALL (41)

Ida E. S. Noyes was born in the state of New York of New England ancestry. When she was very young her parents moved to Iowa. From the Iowa State College she was graduated, as was her future husband, La Verne Noyes. In her college course she developed that clearness and accuracy in thinking to which, with her wit and cheerfulness, was largely due her power for leadership. In college, too, was exhibited her talent as an artistic reader, actor, and public speaker. Above all, her fellow-students praised her on account of her generous sympathy for the misunderstood and unfortunate and for her superb democracy. A fondness for books and

The Spirit of Gothic Architecture | Alma Mater | Youth | The Lake | The Moon

The Contestants in Olympic Games | The Dancers of a Persian Romance | The Spirit of Worship | Knowledge

MURAL PAINTINGS: IDA NOYES HALL

FIFTY-NINTH STREET, IDA NOYES HALL

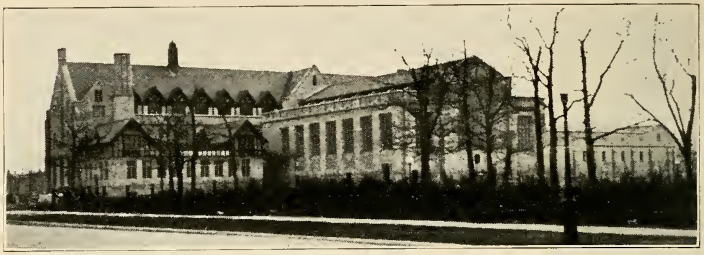
writing, especially verse, persisted in later years, along with faithful attention to more serious writing and books—the business letters which largely made for her husband's early achievement and the ledgers which measured that success. A love of painting led her to study for several years in the Art Institute and the Julian Studios in Paris. A love of country led her to intelligent devotion to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, especially the Department of Patriotic Education. As a memorial to such a woman—winning in personality, a lover of literature and art, wise in philanthropy, democratic in friendship, skilful in leadership, devoted to her home and her country—Ida Noyes Hall is dedicated to the life of the women of the University of Chicago.

Ida Noyes Hall is the gift of Mr. La Verne Noyes. The building, or rather group of buildings—for it comprises the

functions performed for the men by the Frank Dickinson Bartlett Gymnasium, the Reynolds Club, and Hutchinson Commons—is more domestic in feeling than some of the formal English Gothic buildings of the University, and gives the effect of a large Tudor house. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge.

The main portion of the building has a frontage of 240 feet on 59th Street between Woodlawn and Kimbark avenues. Space enough is left at each end for an addition, or for a connecting building, as need may suggest. Ground was broken November 19, 1914, and the cornerstone was laid by Mr. Noyes April 17, 1915. The building was dedicated in June, 1916.

From the paneled and beamed main hall on the first floor doors on the right lead to the refectory, a room 89 feet by 44 feet and 18 feet high, seating 300 persons. On the ceiling beams are stucco decorations, and carved figures surmount the wall panels. Adjoining this room are the kitchens and service-rooms of the commons. In the main hall directly opposite the chief entrance are the doors to the exercising floor of the gymnasium. A door in the northwest corner of the gymnasium opens into the natatorium, finished in buff tiles with a swimming-pool 60×24 feet, with skylight, and windows opening into the cloister garden. In the east wall is the coat-of-arms of the University in mosaic. Steps from the swimming-pool lead to the dressing-rooms below, and a door opens into the cloister. Returning to the main hall, one finds on the west side of the hall the door to the cloister, a checkroom, and steps leading to the common room. Here there is a tea alcove with kitchenette; and beyond the common room is the library, with a dedicatory inscription and the University arms carved above the oak mantel. On the south wall of the library is a portrait of Mr. Noyes by Louis Betts, and on the north wall is a portrait of Mrs. Noyes by the same artist. Again returning to the main hall, one finds on the south side the office of the building and



IDA NOYES HALL
(From the North)

on either side of the main stairway steps leading to the basement.

In the basement the space under the gymnasium is devoted to dressing-rooms and shower baths. The space under the refectory is given over to lockers and drying-rooms. The west part of the basement contains a large game room, two bowling alleys, locker and retiring rooms.

On the second floor, reached by the main stairway, there is a trophy-room which opens directly on the spectators' gallery of the gymnasium. The east wing is devoted to parlors for various social purposes. Parlor B is the headquarters of alumnae and graduate women. Parlor D is the Young Women's Christian League room. The rooms west of the memorial hall are those of the Department of Physical Culture. On the right are the rooms of the examining physician. The offices of members of the instructional staff are to the left. The Director's office is next to the large west room devoted to corrective gymnastics.

The hall of the third floor is the foyer of the theater to the right. To the left is a large sun parlor opening on a south roof-garden overlooking the Midway. North of the sun parlor is a large room in which are the offices of student organizations. At the west end of the floor are two parlors. From this floor

also there is access to the roof of the gymnasium, overlooking the cloister, the playing field, and the outdoor theater.

In the Ida Noyes theater are mural paintings, "The Spirit of Youth," by Jessie Arms Botke, to commemorate the masque presented in the Women's Quadrangle by the women of the University on the occasion of the dedication of Ida Noyes Hall. Of that masque this was the allegory:

> In comes Youth, joyous in unawakened power. To her the past is but a voice long stilled, the present her possession, and the future a place whither her dreams may fly. Guided by her angels she comes to Alma Mater seated on her Gothic throne, surrounded by the perfection of nature—the Lake, the pageant of the Sky with the health-giving Sun, the pale beauty of the Moon, the Clouds and the reviving Rain—the low-lying Fields with their wholesome workers. Youth throws herself at Alma Mater's feet, eager for a test of her young strength. And so Alma Mater summons her ideals, as a challenge to Youth's spirit. In answer come, in their turn, the Olympic Games, for the perfection of her body's growth, and that she may learn to take victory simply and defeat with courage; the Romance of Literature, that her imagination may be stirred and her dreams take form; the Spirit of Worship, that this earth-loving child may lift her eyes to the enduring sky. Then Knowledge places her lamp in Youth's hands. And now indeed is Youth rich with gifts. Then comes the City seeking aid from Alma Mater, and the wise mother, knowing that her child must spend her strength for others before it shall be truly hers, bestows on Youth the Gift of Service.

East Wall.—Above the proscenium is the coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago with palm leaves and branches of laurel. To the left are symbols of some of the studies pursued in the University: Archaeology (a Pompeian lamp, an Egyptian papyrus, and an Ionic capital), Drama (tragic and comic masks), Chemistry (a retort and balance), Art (three white shields in a blue field), Medicine (the staff of Esculapius, herbs, and a medicine jar), Literature (two books and a lighted lamp), Pharmacology (a mortar and a pestle). To the right are other symbols of the curricula: Mathematics (a compass, a triangle, and a ruler), Geography (a globe, a map, and a ruler), Architecture (five Ionic columns, a blueprint, and a compass), Economics,

Commerce, and Industry (a beehive), Poetry (Pegasus), Household Arts (a hearth and a spinning wheel), Law (an open book and the scales of Justice). On this side too are three heralds summoning the masquers.

South Wall.—Against a background of trees and of the buildings of the University and above a foreground of *mille fleurs*, which like the drawing and color of the figures adds to the impression that the artist has transformed the masque as an Elizabethan would have changed it for its Tudor setting, are the characters of the masque: The Spirit of Gothic Architecture, the tall figure of a gray-bearded man in a gray robe. A maroon-garbed page bearing the coat-of-arms of Alma Mater. Alma Mater in white garments, against the Law Building, which was the background of the acted masque. Against the background of Ida Noyes Hall the figure of Youth with a crown of spring flowers. The little blue waves and the Lake, in a shimmery dress of blue that merges upward into green and then into a white crest, pass beneath Ida Noyes Hall and the Mitchell Tower. A mist-veiled figure carrying an orb is the Moon. Then, before the Harper Memorial Library, is the golden Sun Chariot. Bringing the fruits of the earth are the Treaders of grapes and the Harvesters. The Contestants of the Olympic Games are next—lithe athletes bearing Greek bowls and laurel crowns, who pass, with their two judges, beneath the towers of Bartlett Gymnasium. The Dancers of the Persian Romance appear by tall cypresses and the windows of Leon Mandel Assembly Hall: pages, the Prince, the enslaved Princess, swordsmen, and a falconer. Then, with the sacred book comes the blue-robed Spirit of Worship, and Knowledge with her lighted lamp. Behind two helmeted pages the City follows with her gray-coated pages waving the blue banner of the Lake. The final section on this wall represents the Endless Cycle of Youth.

West Wall.—Above the main doorway are decorative figures supporting a golden scroll with these words: "In the Year of

SCAMMON COURT

Our Lord 1916 was done the Masque of Youth in dedication of Ida Noyes Hall."

North Wall.—The panels between the doors of the north wall illustrate episodes in the masque. As the architectural motif was used on the south wall, the waters of Lake Michigan are used on the north wall. From left to right these are the subjects: A decorative panel of trees and shrubbery; the Appeal of Youth to Alma Mater; the Olympic Games; the Harvesters and Workers in the ripened Fields; on Youth, at the behest of the City, Alma Mater bestows the Gift of Service; Alma Mater and the Cycle of Youth.

SCAMMON COURT

The block bounded by 58th and 59th streets, Kimbark and Kenwood avenues, is occupied by the buildings of the School

of Education—Emmons Blaine Hall, the University High School Boys' Club, Kimbark Hall, the Gymnasium, and Henry Holmes Belfield Hall—grouped around Scammon Court and south of Scammon Gardens. On the towers in the southwest and southeast corners of the court are bronze tablets with an inscription:

SCAMMON COURT
THIS ENCLOSURE IS NAMED IN MEMORY OF
A PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN OF CHICAGO
AND A LIBERAL FRIEND OF EDUCATION
JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON
1812–1890
AND IN RECOGNITION OF THE GENEROSITY
OF HIS WIDOW
MARIA SHELDON SCAMMON

J. Young Scammon is a name continually recurring in the annals of the city of Chicago. A successful banker, he devoted himself to all sorts of civic enterprises: he was one of those to organize the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and he was one of the committee which brought about the organization of the South Park System. "A liberal friend of education," he proved himself in his long service as a trustee of the old University of Chicago, to which he gave the Dearborn Observatory. The Scammon residence occupied the site of the School of Education buildings. In presenting the land Mrs. Scammon decreed that the Scammon Gardens should always remain such. In addition to facilities for horticulture it offers opportunity for the study and care of shrubs and trees, for school gardening, and for the location of outdoor plays and other forms of entertainment.

39. EMMONS BLAINE HALL (24)

The School of Education of the University of Chicago was formed by the consolidation with the University of Chicago of several institutions. The Chicago Institute, founded by

EMMONS BLAINE HALL

Mrs. Emmons Blaine—although at the dedication of the new buildings, Mrs. Blaine modestly said: "I did not found it, I simply found it"—and presided over by the late Colonel Francis W. Parker, became a part of the University in 1901. The Laboratory School of the Department of Education in the University, the founder and director of which was Professor John Dewey, formerly Head of the Department of Philosophy and Education in the University of Chicago, had for some years prior to the date above mentioned been intimately related to the Department of Education in the University. The South Side Academy, the Dean of which was Dr. William B. Owen, was united with the Chicago Manual Training School, whose head for many years was Dr. Henry Holmes Belfield, to form the University High School in 1903. There is, therefore, gathered within the School of Education a complete school system—kindergarten, elementary school, high school, college,

and graduate department—with opportunities for training teachers under the most favorable educational surroundings, and with all the privileges of a great university. The fundamental purpose of this School of Education is to organize education on a scientific basis and to equip students with a knowledge of the principles of educational psychology, school organization, and methods, and to give them a survey of the historical development of educational institutions so that they shall be prepared to carry on educational work in an independent and scientific manner. The various schools are organized so as to furnish the largest opportunity for experiment and observation.

For the Chicago Institute Mrs. Blaine had caused James Gamble Rogers to prepare plans, and after the consolidation of the Institute with the University Mr. Rogers was retained to build the new home of the School of Education. The buildings are erected about a court with low buildings east and west of the court to permit ventilation by the prevailing southwest winds in summer. To increase privacy the buildings are set upon a terrace. The Midway frontage is 350 feet and the greatest depth from north to south is 162 feet. The building was erected by Anita McCormick Blaine in memory of her husband, Emmons Blaine, a son of James G. Blaine. Ground was broken in the autumn of 1901 and the building was finished and occupied in October 1903, although it was not formally dedicated until May 1, 1904.

Above the fireplace in the central corridor is a bust of Francis Wayland Parker, first Director of the School of Education, by Charles J. Mulligan, unveiled December 9, 1916. Inscription: True Education Frees the Human Spirit.

The room numbers begin at the left of the Midway entrance and continue around the quadrangle. Rooms 100 to 199 are on the first floor; 200 to 299 on the second floor; 300 to 399 on the third floor, and 400 to 499 on the fourth floor. Rooms on

the upper floors may be reached by taking the elevator in the west corridor. To reach rooms on the fourth floor, leave the elevator at the third and take the west stairs to Room 415 and the east stairs to the Lunch Room. The Lunch Room on the fourth floor is open to visitors between the hours of 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

The first grades are in session from 8:45 A.M. to 12:00 M.; the second and third grades from 8:45 A.M. to 2:30 P.M.; the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades, from 8:45 A.M. to 3:00 p.m. After three o'clock the shops and laboratories are open on certain days for additional optional work in sewing, printing, cooking, woodworking, and science. There are intermissions from 10:45 to 11:00 A.M. and from 12:00 M. to 1:00 P.M. During a part of the noon intermission, from 12:30–12:50 P.M., the three gymnasiums are open for free play and games under the supervision of the members of the Physical Education Department.

Twice a week the grades assemble in two sections for opening exercises in Room 214. Grades I, II, III, and IV meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8:45 to 9:15 A.M. Grades V, VI, and VII meet at the same hour on Wednesdays and Fridays.

The offices of the Director of the School of Education, the Dean of the College of Education, and the Principal of the Elementary School are in this building.

The Elementary School welcomes visitors to its classes at all times. Programs of the work may be obtained in the Dean's Office, Room 100, and in the office of the Elementary School, Room 301A. Since visitors usually come to inspect the actual work of the school, teachers and pupils will continue the class exercises without formally greeting those who enter the rooms. This, however, indicates no lack of cordiality on the part of the school. In order that guests may see the school to the best advantage, they are requested to refrain from conversation while in session-rooms and to remain until the close of the recitation.

BELFIELD HALL KIMBARK HALL BOYS' CLUB

40. HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM (23)

The High School Gymnasium is a one-story structure in the center of Scammon Court, divided into two rooms, each 60×36 feet with adjoining rooms for offices, dressing, lockers, and showers. Girls use the south room for games and apparatus work; boys use the north room. For outdoor sports the Elementary School uses Jackman Field, named for the late principal of the Elementary School, and the High School uses a field south of the Midway between University and Greenwood avenues.

41. KIMBARK HALL (35)

Kimbark Hall, at 5825 Kimbark Avenue, is an apartment building transformed for the purposes of the University High School. On the first and second floors are eleven classrooms; on the third are sewing-rooms for the Department of Household Art, and a restroom for the girls of the High School organized as a Girls' Club. Several rooms on the third and fourth floors are used as research-rooms for advanced students and members of the Faculty.

SCAMMON GARDENS AND BELFIELD HALL

42. HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD HALL (32)

The University High School, opened October 1, 1903, was formed by the union of the Chicago Manual Training School and the South Side Academy. The South Side Academy was founded in 1892, and was conducted as a private institution until 1897. In that year the control of the school passed into the hands of the University of Chicago, with which for some years it had been closely connected as an affiliated institution. The Chicago Manual Training School was founded by the Commercial Club of Chicago. Its history dates from the regular monthly meeting of the Club held March 23, 1882, at which the necessary funds were subscribed, and a committee appointed to propose a plan for the organization of the school. The Chicago Manual Training School Association, composed exclusively of members of the Commercial Club, was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinios, April 19, 1883, and the control of the school was vested in a Board of Trustees, nine in number, elected by the Association. The regular school

exercises began February 4, 1884, and the dedicatory exercises were held June 19 following. The first class was graduated June 24, 1886. This school, which was endowed by John Crerar with the sum of $50,000, and which occupied a valuable site at Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue, was the first independent manual-training school in the United States. The school was incorporated in the University of Chicago, May 25, 1897. In the spring of 1901, when the Chicago Institute, founded by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, became the School of Education of the University of Chicago, the University announced the intention of removing the Chicago Manual Training School to the grounds of the University. The new building was begun in the spring of 1903. The cornerstone was laid June 17 of that year.

In 1909 the Trustees of the University named the Manual Training Building Henry Holmes Belfield Hall in memory of the man who, since its establishment in 1882, had been principal of the Chicago Manual Training School and who, after the incorporation of that school in the University High School, continued as Dean until his retirement in 1908 after twenty-six years of service. In the west entrance hall is a bronze memorial tablet bearing a protrait of Mr. Belfield and an inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF

1837 HENRY HOLMES BELFIELD 1912

SOLDIER EDUCATOR CITIZEN

THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY HIS FRIENDS THE ALUMNI

OF THE CHICAGO MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

Belfield Hall is 350 feet long and 65 feet wide. The two ends are three stories in height and the shops between are one story high and are lighted by a saw-tooth roof. Here are well-equipped woodshops, a forgeshop, a foundry, a machine-shop, and drawing-rooms. The High School Office is at the east end.

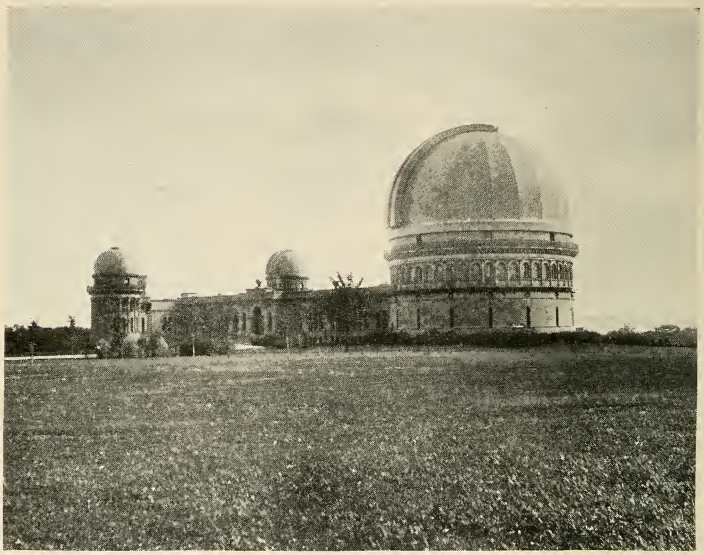
ST. PAUL'S ON THE MIDWAY AND RYDER DIVINITY HOUSE

RYDER DIVINITY HOUSE

At the corner of 60th Street and Dorchester Avenue is the Church of St. Paul's on the Midway (Universalist). Adjacent are the buildings of the Ryder Divinity House.

YERKES OBSERVATORY

The Yerkes Observatory is at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, 76 miles from Chicago on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Additional railway facilities are obtained by the electric line terminating at the head of Lake Geneva (at Fontana), two miles from the observatory, which connects with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway (Chicago and Madison line) at Walworth, Wisconsin, and with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway (main line to Minneapolis) at Harvard, Illinois, 12 miles distant. Visitors are admitted on Saturdays: in summer



YERKES OBSERVATORY

from 1:30 to 4:30 P.M.; at other seasons from 10 to 12 A.M. The operation of the great telescope is demonstrated and the work of the Observatory described by a member of the staff, but visitors cannot be permitted to look through the telescopes. A collection of transparencies from original negatives of celestial objects is exhibited. Several thousand persons thus visit the observatory each season. A special illustrated guidebook to the Observatory has been prepared by the Director, Professor E. B. Frost, and may be secured at the Observatory or at the University Press.

Charles T. Yerkes, a keen business man of Chicago, agreed in 1892 to finance a plan to buy two glass disks of 42-inches diameter which had been cast by Mantois of Paris. Mr. Yerkes also agreed to have Alvan Clark & Sons finish the disks and have Warner & Swazey of Cleveland construct a mounting.

So the great refractor of the University, a 40-inch telescope, the length of which is $63\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was secured. In addition to this there is a very interesting and full equipment of other telescopes and apparatus described in the aforesaid special guidebook. The building itself was designed by Henry Ives Cobb in accordance with the plans of Professor George E. Hale, the first Director of the Observatory. It is a Romanesque structure of brown Roman brick with terra cotta ornaments. It is in the shape of a Latin cross, 326 feet long. The Observatory is used only by members of the departmental staff and advanced research students. During the Summer Quarter qualified teachers of astronomy or physics in other institutions participate in the work of the Observatory as volunteer research assistants. Elementary instruction in astronomy is given within the University Quadrangles at Chicago.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

This is the downtown college of the University of Chicago, organized to meet the needs of persons who cannot spend their entire time in study on the University Quadrangles. This division of the University was organized in 1898 upon the agreement of Mrs. Emmons Blaine to give $5,000 annually for five years for the purpose. The work of the College is offered at 80 East Randolph Street. The courses are identical in character and in University credit with those offered upon the quadrangles. The maximum registration was reached in the academic year 1916–17, amounting to 4,311 registrations by 1,697 students.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOLS

In the latter part of October, 1916, the General Education Board and the Rockefeller Foundation voted willingness to contribute $1,000,000 to the endowment of medical work in the University of Chicago on the basis of a general plan on which agreement had been reached. This plan contemplated two medical schools, each with its own administration and faculty; each providing for instruction and research. Research in medical subjects will be carried on in connection with both medical schools as circumstances may warrant. Medical research will be under the general direction of a University Board consisting of the President of the University as chairman, the Dean of each medical school, the Director of each affiliated research institution, and four members of the University Faculties appointed by the Board of Trustees. The existing contracts with the Otho S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute and with the John Rockefeller McCormick Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases will provide at once for definite undertakings of this character. In addition to the two millions offered by the Boards in New York it became necessary for the University to obtain pledges to the amount of $3,300,000. Six months after the approval of the plan the entire sum had been raised. The fund amounts to $5,461,500. This does not includes the assets of the Rush Medical College, the Presbyterian Hospital, and other elements of the new plan.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOL

A new medical school will be erected on the Midway Plaisance with the primary purpose of training students for the degree

of Doctor of Medicine. Provision will be made for about 350 students. Members of the faculty will give their entire time to teaching and research. On the south side of the Midway will be erected the Albert Merritt Billings Hospital, for which the Billings family has provided the sum of $1,000,000. It will contain suitable laboratories and lecture rooms and about 250 beds for patients. The staff of the hospital will consist of the medical faculty. Patients will be admitted only if willing to have their cases used for teaching or research. The hospital will be a part of the medical school and therefore under the control of the medical faculty and subject to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago. Adjoining the hospital will be the Max Epstein Dispensary for which Mr. and Mrs. Epstein have given $100,000. In addition to performing the essential function of a dispensary it will provide a social center essential to the best work of the hospital.

THE RUSH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

In connection with the Presbyterian Hospital and the Trustees of Rush Medical College there will be a medical school, the primary purpose of which will be the further training of practitioners of medicine. Only students holding the degree of Doctor of Medicine from a reputable school will be admitted. As both of the medical schools will be graduate schools, but each in a different sense, for the sake of clearness the school on the West Side will be known as the Postgraduate School. The Trustees of Rush Medical College will cease to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The postgraduate school in its purpose and methods and in the selection of its faculty will be an entirely new one under the control of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago. In recognition, however, of the cooperation of Rush Medical College in the formation of the new school and in recognition also of the long history of that college

which now ceases to add any new practitioners to the profession, the school will be known as the Rush Postgraduate Medical School of the University of Chicago.

Instruction and research in the Postgraduate School will be carried on chiefly in connection with the Presbyterian Hospital and the old Rush Medical College. The buildings of the former are at Congress, Wood, and Harrison streets and Hermitage Avenue, on the West Side of the city.; the Daniel A. Jones Building; the Jane Murdock Memorial Building provided by the bequest of Thomas Murdock; the Private Pavilion built by friends; and the Sprague Home for Nurses given by Mrs. A. A. Sprague and friends of O. S. A. Sprague in memory of A. A. Sprague and O. S. A. Sprague. The real estate and equipment of the Presbyterian Hospital are valued at $1,667,000. A new laboratory in connection with the hospital for the work of the Postgraduate School will be provided through the gift of $300,000 by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Rawson.

Rush Medical College was one of the oldest institutions of learning in the Northwest, having been chartered in February, 1837. The first course of lectures was delivered in a frame building in Clark Street, near Randolph, in 1843. In 1844 a college building was erected at the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Indiana Street. A new building erected in 1867 on the site was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. In 1875 the Clinical Building was erected at Harrison Street and Hermitage Avenue, and in 1893 a Laboratory Building, which greatly increased the facilities for practical instruction, was erected on the south side of Harrison Street opposite the Clinical Building. The facilities for clinical instruction were further increased in 1903 by the addition of the adjoining Senn Building. The buildings may be reached by any of the trains of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, the Marshfield Avenue station of which is three blocks east of the College; by the Ogden Avenue and Van Buren Street electric lines; or by the Harrison Street electric car line.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT

"Back of the Yards"—the Union Stock Yards—at 4630 Gross Avenue, is the University of Chicago Settlement, established by the Philanthropic Committee of the Christian Union of the University. The Head Resident, Miss Mary McDowell, and twenty-six other residents, have here conducted a notable civic work, in which they have been assisted by students, alumni, and members of the Faculties. The University of Chicago Settlement was organized in 1894 by persons acting under the auspices of the Christian Union of the University and was formally incorporated under the laws of Illinois as a separate corporation in 1898. The Settlement has no endowment but depends for its support upon the voluntary contributions made at the University religious services and by members of the Faculty, students, and other friends. The amount received in this way now considerably exceeds $10,000 a year. The Settlement began work without funds or property; it now has a Settlement House and Gymnasium valued at about $60,000. From twelve to sixteen workers are constantly in residence and the Settlement House is the meeting place for a large number of clubs, societies, and other organizations. These and all members of the University heartily agree with the sentiment lustily voiced by Settlement children in their yell:

One, two, three! Who are we?
We are the members of the Universitee!

THE COAT-OF-ARMS

The coat-of-arms, shown upon the front cover, was adopted by the Board of Trustees, August 15, 1910. To secure a design in accordance with the best precedents it was first needful to establish heraldic bearings. For an academic institution a book is a frequent and appropriate charge. Since the coat-of-arms, however, is for the purpose of identifying the owner and not to symbolize his origin, achievements, and aspirations, a less frequent charge must be used. The phoenix, an eagle-shaped bird, arising from flames is an infrequent charge. The combination of the phoenix and book is uncommon. Another problem in the making of a coat-of-arms is the choice of colors. The best shields rarely display more than two. The phoenix and book are shown in the heraldic equivalent of maroon college color and white—gules and argent. In the first form of the coat-of-arms the book was placed upon the breast of the phoenix. It is so carved in many places in Harper Memorial Library. Further study of the design resulted in the decision to separate the book and the phoenix. The coat-of-arms of the University of Chicago is, therefore: argent, a phoenix displayed gules, langued azure, in flame proper. On a chief gules, a book expanded proper, edged and bound or. On dexter page of book the words, *Crescat Scientia*, inscribed, 3 lines in pesse sable. On sinister page the words, *Vita Excolatur*, inscribed, 3 lines in pesse sable.

By using one line from "In Memoriam" which suggested the first part, the motto of the University, "Crescat Scientia; Vita Excolatur," has been translated

> Let knowledge grow from more to more;
> And so be human life enriched.

"ALMA MATER"

By E. H. Lewis, Ph.D., 1894

Tonight we gladly sing the praise
Of her who owns us as her sons;
Our loyal voices let us raise,
And bless her with our benisons.
Of all fair mothers, fairest she,
Most wise of all that wisest be,
Most true of all the true, say we,
Is our dear Alma Mater.

Her mighty learning we would tell,
Tho' life is something more than lore;
She could not love her sons so well,
Loved she not truth and honor more.
We praise her breadth of charity,
Her faith that truth shall make men free,
That right shall live eternally,
We praise our Alma Mater.

The City White hath fled the earth,
But where the azure waters lie,
A nobler city hath its birth,
The City Gray that ne'er shall die.
For decades and for centuries,
Its battlemented tow'rs shall rise,
Beneath the hope-filled western skies,
'Tis our dear Alma Mater.

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